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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1860. NUMBER 18.

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Press & Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1860.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

Campaign Press and Tribune.

The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West, during this campaign, is the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. In order to give it a broadcast circulation, it will be sent in Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

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Proceedings of the National Republican Convention.

We have a few hundred copies left of our pamphlet edition of the late Republican Convention. It is a *verbatim* report of the proceedings and speeches, and embraces the official roll of delegates and alternates from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.

Every Republican should preserve a copy of the proceedings of a Convention that will be memorable in American history. Send in your orders.

The price of the pamphlet, stitched and trimmed, (44 pages in double columns) is 5 cents per single copy, 40 cents per dozen, or $4 per hundred. Postage extra.

THE LATE STORM AND THE CROPS.

We print elsewhere this morning a batch of special dispatches to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, from various points in the Northwest, relative to the effect of the storm of Friday and Friday night last upon the crops. Business men and others will be interested in their perusal.

Mr. Hassaureck in Galena.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, of Ohio, will address his fellow citizens, in the German language, at Galena on Tuesday evening, the 31st inst. Mr. Hassaureck's appointments will be found in another column.

Lee County.

We learn that at the Republican Convention for Lee County, held at Amboy on Friday last, a resolution was adopted declaring Hon. I. N. Arnold the choice of that county for Representative in Congress. Lee County has six delegates.

A Banner Ward.

The Sixth Ward in Milwaukee is populated almost wholly with Germans. At the late election the vote stood:

Tesch (Republican)	408
Van Baumbach (Democrat)	99
Republican majority	319

This is what may be called a revolution in politics, and remember, that "revolutions never go backward."

WHOPPERS.—The *Times* has taken to lying most outrageously about the size of the "Don't Care" Squatter meetings. It describes a little local gathering at Pittsfield as the largest meeting ever held in Illinois, outside of Chicago! A meeting at Mattoon, consisting of 2,700 women, children and men, it asserts numbered *fifteen thousand!* And a crowd of 800 people at Carthage, Hancock county, is put down in that veracious sheet, at 10,000. These estimates are all on a par with the assertion that New York was going for Squatterism, subject to the Supreme Court, by 30,000 majority.

RECEPTION OF FRED. HASSAUREK.

Speeches by Messrs. Hassaurek, Frank P. Blair and Ex-Governor Stanton of Kansas.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 21st.]

The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting of the week took place last night at Center Market, corner of Seventh and Poplar streets. The stand was erected on the southern end of the market, and was brilliantly lighted up with torches, under the direction of Captain Cozzens. Not less than five thousand persons were present, about half of whom were Germans. The interest taken in the proceedings was kept up throughout the whole evening.

Dr. Hammer introduced to the audience Mr. Fred. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, a distinguished Republican, and one who received the highest honors of the party in that city.

The Wide Awake Club here made its appearance on Seventh street. The procession was several blocks long, which was judged by the fact that there were upwards of fifteen hundred torches carried in the ranks. The transparencies and music, the cheering of the crowd, and the brilliant display on the stand, formed one of the most imposing sights that has ever been seen at a Ward demonstration in St. Louis.

When the head of the Wide-Awake Club and the Young Men's Lincoln and Hamlin Club had passed around the market building to Myrtle street, and through Eighth back again to the square, the rear had not passed by Seventh and Poplar. Immediately on the cessation of the music, three cheers were proposed for Mr. Hassaurek, which were given heartily.

Mr. Hassaurek then took the stand and spoke in German for over an hour. The distinguished speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. His speech was a scorching review of the corruptions of the Democracy, and was very severe on Douglas for his treachery to the Northwest. We never saw an audience stand in the open air, for one hour and a half, better, before.

Frank P. Blair was called for at the conclusion, and was received with shouts of applause. Mr. Blair made a few remarks, and then introduced Mr. F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, formerly Gov. Walker's Secretary, and Acting Governor of that Territory.

Gov. Stanton spoke briefly on the issues of the day, and of the history of the Kansas frauds.

The meeting broke up about half-past eleven o'clock, with three cheers for the speakers and three more for Lincoln and Hamlin.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.]

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

F. J. Marcus, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, under date of July 11th, informs the Department that on the 28th the ship "Castilian," of the American Colonization Society, arrived and took on board 400 negroes, sailing on the 30th June. The mortality among the remaining Africans continued to be great, and 280 in all had died. The two other vessels promised by the Colonization Society were anxiously expected.

POLITICAL SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Politics are beginning to assume significance, and if I can venture to draw inferences at this early day, I would say that the contest would in the end be narrowed down to a choice between Lincoln and Breckinridge. All the indications are that Douglas is counted out of the fight, and is not expected to carry a solitary State. The August elections will determine the position of Bell, and for this reason great importance is attached to the election in North Carolina, a week from next Thursday. The candidates are Ellis, Dem., the present incumbent, and a supporter of Breckinridge; and Pool, an old American, who is now for Bell. If Pool should be elected, it will give a stimulus to the Bell party in all the Southern States. If he should be defeated, Breckinridge stock will rise, and Bell will be considered as overboard. In that section Douglas is not spoken of, or if at all, simply as a tender to Bell and Everett.

GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY.

25,000 PEOPLE IN COUNCIL!

Macoupin, Greene and Jersey Counties in Mass Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 20, 1860.

I have just returned from attending one of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in this section of the State—remarkable for its numbers and for the irrepressible enthusiasm of the people. The meeting was held at Rock Ridge, about twenty miles nearly due west from this place, near the corner of Macoupin, Greene and Jersey counties. It was held in the open woods, eight miles from the nearest village, twenty miles from the nearest railroad station, and, in fact, entirely beyond the reach of any of the usual accessories for getting together a large crowd.

Nevertheless the crowd came—came with banners and with music—came in such numbers as have never before been witnessed at a political gathering in this region. Good judges estimate the number present at from 20,000 to 25,000. By actual count, there were over 5,000 vehicles on the ground, while many people came on horseback and on foot. People came from a distance of forty miles, starting the day before, and staying over night by the way.

The Wide Awakes were out in full force from Carrollton, Jerseyville, Fidelity and Carlinville, each company having a fine band of music.—But I have not time to-night to go into detail.

Speeches were made during the day by Mr. Case, our candidate for Congress, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Hon. N. B. Judd, and H. Kreismann, Esq., of your city, and by Hon. John M. Palmer of this place. The enthusiasm of the crowd corresponded well with its vast magnitude.—Cheer upon cheer greeted the good points of the various speakers, and every reference to our gallant standard-bearer produced an outburst of enthusiasm, indicative of his strong hold upon the masses.

The good effect of the demonstration cannot well be over estimated. You may confidently count upon a good report from this section in November next. Our people are aroused as they have never have been before.

WIDE AWAKE.

TREMENDOUS RATIFICATION MEETING.

Upper Egypt in a Republican Blaze.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]
ALTON, July 21, 1860.

The Bond County Republican Ratification meeting, held at Greenville, the county seat, on yesterday, was an immense gathering. It far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Besides a general turn out of the Bond county Republicans, there came large delegations from the counties of Montgomery, Fayette, Clinton, Madison, Marion and Macoupin, with flags, banners, rails, mauls and music. There were five companies of Wide Awakes in full uniform. When all the delegations were formed into line, they made one grand procession of more than two miles long, as close as teams could drive and men and horses walk. There were nearly *eleven thousand* people present, by actual count. It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that section of the State. Eloquent and convincing speeches were made by Senator Trumbull, Hon. Richard Yates and Hon. Joseph Gillespie. Considering that it was twenty miles to the nearest Railroad station, and that all the people were obliged to travel by private conveyance, the number present was extraordinary. At night there was a grand torch-light procession, composed of all the Wide Awake companies and hundreds of volunteer torch-bearers, which extended more than half a mile in length. The town was lit up with bonfires and fire-works. Short speeches, music, singing, shouting and tremendous enthusiasm closed the festivities of the day. Little Bond will roll up a large Republican majority next fall.

H.

West Side Railroad Controversy—The Railroad Grade.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I rejoice that our West Side friends adhere firmly to the arrangement that the railroad along the South Branch shall run under the streets. Not that I am at all hostile to railroads. On the contrary no one appreciates more highly than the writer their indispensable advantage to this city; and not only so, but I can see how very important it is to the city at large and the property-holders, that every possible facility be afforded them to make all desirable connection and to transact their business at the least possible expense. Every millsaved here in the handling of produce, is a direct increase of the farmer's profits, and the prosperity of the city depends upon the thrift of the country. All plans that aid railroads and facilitate their operations, should be favorably considered and adopted, if not too directly prejudicial to other and important interests.

The plan of running the West Side track under the streets was wisely conceived, both as assisting the railroads and public and private interests generally. While we concede the direct profit of railroads, it is also apparent that they clash and interfere with other business if they run upon the general grade of the city. 'Twere better of course to have them upon the old line, and even occupying our streets, than to dispense with them, or compel them to heavy and unnecessary outlay. But the interference they occasion to other business can be seen by standing a few minutes on North Water street, observing the time wasted by crowds of teams and footmen as cars and locomotives are moved back and forth.

If means can be devised to remedy this mutual inconvenience, it should be adopted at even great cost, and railroads themselves can well afford to pay a part of it, for though in a conflict they are an over match for any other interest, yet they can with profit pay well to get rid of the interference of other business. These considerations no doubt led to the amicable and wise arrangement of putting the West Side track upon a low grade, whereby the inconveniences witnessed on North Water and South Clark streets are effectually removed.

The discussion relative to the West Side has led to the suggestion—if the low grade for a track there is advantageous, why is it it not equally so for all parts of the city? If the railroad and property owners, and the city at large, are benefitted by putting that track beneath the streets—as unquestionably they are—what peculiarities attach to that locality which cause it to differ from all the rest of the city? The river property it is true, is relatively more valuable than that in the rear, and can better afford the cost of filling the streets; but it is a most important question, why the same plan will not pay elsewhere as well as there, and whether it should not be generally, and at once adopted.

It is now a feasible project to obviate this inconvenience by putting the railroads on a low grade and the streets on a high one, and though the cost will be heavy, yet let it be specially observed, that we do not get rid of expense by refusing to do this. The inconvenience of having only one grade will in a few years have cost the railroads and the industry of the city more even than the double grade. It is, at best, only a choice of evils, one or the other of which cannot be avoided; and whereas, if we now manfully incur that of two grades, it is done forever—if we continue streets and railroads on the one line, the burthen is to be perpetual, unless in after years it be removed at greatly increased expense.

The future of this city rests upon no hypothetical basis. The fixed fact that thousands of miles of railways here centre, is hardly more certain than the consequent effect, that they will here build up, and that speedily, a city of hundreds of thousands—yes, of millions—and a corresponding business of great variety. These railroads are to increase in number, and to extend continually for years, and each is sure to do ten-fold its present business. They, therefore, must divide up their depots, at least of freight, and multiply their tracks into this city and through it to make their connections. Other business is to increase correspondingly, and with only one grade for streets and railroads, the delay and interference to all parties is to be very great, becoming worse and worse year by year.

The subject is a new one to me, and my views are crude and undigested, and there may be important if not insuperable objections which I do not perceive. But noticing as I do the importance of planning correctly now for the large city that is soon to arise so that the heavy cost of great changes may be avoided, I would like to see reasons, if any there be, why the low grade for railroads, which it is so generally admitted is best along the South Branch, is not equally desirable for all parts of the city.

To talk of putting up the grade of streets some three or four feet more will, no doubt, excite opposition and ridicule, as did the pen at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, a few years ago. But the wisdom of that change is now unquestionable, and many would agree that, without reference to railroad accommodations, a still higher grade than the present would be desirable, if not too expensive.

A change on the South Side north of Madison street would be unnecessary, railroads not being there wanted. In other parts of the city, permanent buildings are not sufficiently numerous to make the change of grade very objectionable, but every year's delay will make it more so.

Whether the excavation for basements and foundations is to furnish material sufficient, and for what height, should be investigated, though there probably is an abundance. In my judgment, the grade should be fixed as high as this material will be sufficient for filling, or, at least, up to sixteen or seventeen feet above low-water mark. My estimates are as follows:

Track to be above low-water mark, say	4 ft.
Clear space	13 "
Thickness of bridge (of iron)	1 "
	18 "
The grade is now above low water mark about	12½ ft.
The approaches to bridges can rise, say	2½ "
Grade must be elevated	3 "
	18 "

The 13 feet space is sufficient for cars and dummy engines. To get four or five feet more to admit ordinary locomotives, is hardly practicable, and as the city is regarded, the use of dummies would be highly preferable. The additional cost of providing dummies would be inconsiderable, and more than compensated for in the increased speed with which they could run, and other advantages of having a clear track.

I will not occupy further space to discuss benefits, except to allude to one. In this level city, drays and teams could move immense loads but for the steep ascent to bridges. The raising of the grade three or four feet would allow loads to be increased fifty per cent or over, at least those going toward the South Side, which of itself would in a few years pay the cost of grading.

What proportion of the cost should be paid by railroads, what by property holders, what by the city at large, need not here be discussed.

J. S. W.

Chicago, July 21st, 1860.

THE ZOUAVES IN NEW YORK.

DRILL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An Immense and Enthusiastic Audience.

The scenes in Irving Place were extraordinary last evening. All the public excitements which have attended the campaign of the Chicago Zouaves in New York were eclipsed by a demonstration of a character for which the vocabulary of the current scribe has no adequate terms. On a night of suffering for all animate nature, of heavy sighs for shade, of moist and unpleasant sights, the prestige of a company of youths whose existence was scarcely known a month before to the mass of the metropolitans, and who have established their character and finished their education without any of the advantages which central habitation is alone presumed to confer, attracted from their little paradises in dim, open-windowed rooms and sprinkled courts and grassy gardens, as many people as the Academy of Music could hold at high pressure, who bravely perspired amid its blazing lights and choking vapors for more than two hours, looking at the drill of the splendid corps, and visiting it with such applause as the great artists who have made the theatre vibrate with their genius never received. The military furore reached its climax. The gentle Muses were dethroned, and Mars was celebrated.

Before 8 o'clock people came from the doors disappointed. Long before the night-fall the best seats in the house were taken. When the Zouaves appeared there was no vacant inch of space, either in any of the circles or in any of the passages. The audience was relieved by many ladies. The light toilettes of the season, flowers, and moving fans, gave it a beauty beyond all the grave elegance of the full-dress assembly. The stage was open in all its extent, set with a simple scene. Midway the arms of the Zouaves were stacked.

The dramatis personæ of the occasion were escorted from their quarters by Companies A and G of the 12th Regiment, and Dodworth's band, and were signaled by the anxious audience not long after 8 o'clock. The musicians descended to the orchestra, the corners of which were taken already by a number of debutantes in the reportorial profession, beside the veritable "gentlemen of the press," and then the Zouaves crossed the stage, with a thunder of accompaniment from the house, and taking line, with great precision advanced to the stacks and saluted the people, to whose initiatory clap the people responded with a will. The evolutions were at once commenced. No better chance has been afforded to realise their amazing perfectness. The elevation of the stage threw each form of a Zouave into clear relief, while the contracted limit kept the sight from wandering and the other senses from disorder that comes of rapid and complicated action.

The excitement rose with each movement in the manual of arms. The applause at last became chronic, when the Colonel requested a lull to enable the men to hear the orders. By violent compression the enthusiasm was restrained, breaking forth, however, at irresistible points in the action, and raging fiercely when the restraint was eased by a rest.

The soldiers of the Twelfth, seated in a section of the stock holdery reserved for them, were as much wrought upon by the mechanical effects of the splendidly unanimous Zouave ranks as the less intelligent observers. They frequently gave the cue for applause, and were at length so surcharged with generous admiration that they could get no relief but by three cheers and a tiger for the corps. Distinguished military characters, in the private boxes and in the wings of the stage, were equally moved. Spontaneous combustion was the fate of any individual. There was no resisting the regular fall of feet upon the boards, the unfaltering front bearing here and there, the sympathy of all the arms, of all the fingerends that controlled and operated them, the certainty of response to the most delicate cue, the dash and ardor of the young men, the picturesqueness of their every attitude, the happy lightness of their carriage, the novelty of so many of their tactics, the confidence of their boyish captain. Several new wonders of discipline were revealed—a sharp support of arms; a side step for symmetrical position; a silent drill of loading and firing at will, the locks clicking one click, and the butts rapping one rap; a lock step in which, linked by each other's arms, the corps moved like some novel snake, coiling and dragging its length. There were rare advances to the very footlights, and orderly dispersions when clashing seemed certain, attitudes taken so suddenly the breath was held, and brilliant exploits beyond the reach even of the simplest description.

The exercises were divided into five parts, the intervals of which were filled with music; none of it, of course, was martially distinctive. Unused to such confinement, the actors suffered greatly from the heat, and imbibed copiously of the iced water provided behind the scenes. Several were forced to withdraw from service by inability to keep their feet upon the polished floor.

The prone movements were those that most excited all the people. Several had not been seen before. The lively turn down of the men, vulgarly designated the "belly movement," (although, truly, the word was more used than either stomach or abdomen in the period of Jonah and the original Prince of Wales, and was deemed quite proper) evoked hilarity. But the response to the orders to load and fire in the horizontal position was, perhaps, the climax of the evening's wonder. Instantaneously the bodies revolved and were face upward, and thus disposed, with precisely as much unanimity as in the common manual of arms, the Zouaves loaded their pieces. While the spectator speculated whether they would be discharged at that low level, another order brought the whole corps to their feet, with all the advantage over the enemies of our country with whom the imagination could easily people the rear of the stage, these having shot clear over the outstretched persons of the gay musketeers. During an entire intermission the men kept the floor, the postures of all being unconstrainedly graceful. Did anybody contrast these incomparable soldiers with the melancholy creatures in uniform which the stage offers as fair representatives of the trade of war, and revert to the sad marches and terrible collisions of the immemorial four who constitute the army of Richard?

Nor must we forget to mention a very quaint tactic that preceded these tactics on the ground. It was in the lock step. The men were involving without confusing their respective feet, and, as stated previously, the line resembled a brilliant serpent. There came an order to halt. The head and tail came together. At another order it doubled up. This phenomenon was caused by the men suddenly sitting down upon each others knees, presenting a very pretty problem in the science of equilibrium, and a convenient theory for Summer pedestrians to put into practice.

At the end of the skirmishing the spirit of the scene was made entirely bloodthirsty by the real *reveille* of the U. S. Army, which was sounded upon the fife and drum by Messrs. Nevins and Robertson, of the Zouave band. There are to the uncultivated ear sounds more tolerable for early in the morning, but to the war-ringing organ the strains may indeed be powerful. The Silent Manual followed the *reveille*. The movements were all at tap of drum. The exactness was the concluding link in the long chain of evidence, going to prove that in the matter of drill the Chicago Cadets are at the extreme head of their profession in this country.

This being done, Col. Ellsworth, accompanied by Col. Pinckney and two other officers, approached the footlights, and after considerable applause, Col. Ellsworth spoke as follows:

"I believe it is customary on all such occasions as this for some one to say a few words. I take advantage of this custom to apologise for our drill of this evening. We have been cramped for room, having no 'length' at all but this great 'depth,' which is of no service to us at all. Consequently we have been somewhat embarrassed, and particularly was this the case in the 'Skirmish Drill,' which had to be almost entirely omitted. I have another and more agreeable duty to perform, and that is to thank you for your attendance and your kind attention. Until this evening you were all strangers, though now, I trust, our friends. [Applause and a bouquet.] I am very grateful personally, and can say the same for all of my command. We will now attempt a 'charge,' though I am fearful of the result." [Great applause.]

The declivity of the stage rendered the charge a somewhat perilous undertaking. The men, however, dashed down to the footlights in terrific style, and recovering position, made their final salute. This was a quick call, by all together, of the first seven numerals, and a howl of "Zouave!" all the caps being tossed up and down while this was in progress.

The audience responded with three great cheers, hats and handkerchiefs waving, and the immense mass slowly dispersed. The Zouaves were conducted to the quarters of company G, 19th regiment, and were handsomely entertained. After that, it is to be hoped they found Morpheus on their downy planks, so that they may be able to go to Boston with all their vigor, this evening in the boat.

The following orders are the final memorials of the memorable visit to New York of the Chicago Cadets. From Col. Pinckney this:

"Detachments of 20 files, with officers, having reported from the 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 79th regiments, to parade as a batalion to escort the Zouave Cadets, on their departure to Boston. The remaining regiments are respectfully invited to send a detachment to form by talion line in Lafayette Place, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, to-morrow.

By request of J. C. PINCKNEY, Colonel.

The Governor's Guard are thus notified:

HEADQUARTERS CO. A, 6TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1860.

"The members of this company are hereby ordered to appear at Center Market, at 11 A. M., the 20th day of July, in full dress, white pants, fatigue cap slung, to act with company F as a special escort to the Chicago Zouaves.

By order of I. FRANK, Captain.
D. STRAUSS, Orderly Sergeant.

At 1 o'clock to-day, companies A and F, of the 6th regiment, will give the Zouaves a collation.

STORM AT PEORIA.—There was a very severe thunder-storm at Peoria on Wednesday night, during which no less than six different buildings were struck by lightning, although no person was seriously injured. The storm was also severe at Elmwood, and lightning struck the house of a man named Hart, knocking two children senseless, but they were afterwards restored. Very little rain fell, and no serious damage was done.

THE CITY.

☞ Graceland Cemetery can now be visited by horse railroad and omnibus. See advertisement of the Company in another column.

DARING KNAVERY.—There was an attempt to rob the safe of the shoe store No. 45 Lake street at noon on Friday last.

ACCIDENT.—One of the female operatives at the Mechanical Bakery, on Saturday, had her shoulder crushed by the falling of a heavy chain used to raise the elevator.

☞ A. M. Baker, Esq., for some years past attorney of the Michigan Southern Railroad, died at Adrian, Mich., Saturday morning at one o'clock, of consumption.

☞ The Rev. George Gough Gubbins, of Ireland, will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion this morning, and in Trinity Church in the evening.

☞ Norris & Hyde, at No. 100 Dearborn street, have their counter full of fresh literature and periodicals, Harper's for August, all the late dailies, &c., &c.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—On Thursday and excursion and pic-nic will take place at Lake Forest, for the benefit of the South Presbyterian Church of this city. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSION TO COLD SPRING GROVE.—The annual excursion of the Sabbath Schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church takes place on Saturday next to Cold Spring Grove, in Will County.

"REPUBLICAN POCKET PISTOL," No. 24, just issued by H. Dayton, New York, and for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, where may also be found the August Eclectic, embellished with steel portraits of the Prince of Wales and the late Sir Robert Peel.

ROBBING A CELL MATE.—One Lenox, on Friday night, occupied his time, in his cell at the lockup, in picking the pocket of a fellow prisoner named Burns, relieving him of a silver watch and $15 in cash. Lenox has been held to answer. The law as to property extends to even the cells.

THE WEST SIDE RAILROAD QUESTION.—The Citizen's Committee have appointed a sub-committee, consisting of S. S. Hayes, P. W. Gates, and S. M. Wilson, to whom is assigned the duty of considering two propositions, one submitted by Mr. Hayes, and the other by C. N. Holden.

A FIRE SIGNAL.—We notice that in addition to the strokes of the bell to indicate the district, the watchman on the Court House uses a red flag for a day signal to show the direction and bearing of the fire, as a guide to the steam fire engines.

THE MURDERER MCENROE.—The poor wretch McEnroe, now in jail for the murder of Brown, is still vigorously manifesting insanity, and either "acts" well, or is all he seems, a very mad man. In either event, no jury should do the public the injustice of allowing him at large again.

SENSIBLE.—On the principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, a chap in Wisconsin is fattening frogs with oat-meal, grasshoppers, &c., and supplying our market with "unabridged editions" of these swamp larks. Some that we have seen were monsters. 'Tis a good idea.

CHRISTENED.—The splendid marble pile now steadily rising on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, has been formally christened the "Sherman House," by finely carved letters cut upon a block resting on the centre windows over the main entrance. At this stage the qoys had a barrel of beer and a little jubilation.

REFORM SCHOOLS.—The proceedings of the Convention held at New York in 1859, of the managers and superintendents of Reform Schools and kindred institutions, has just been sent us. It forms a bulky pamphlet of 172 pages, filled with interesting matter pertaining to this important subject.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent troupe, than which not another has ever drawn fuller houses, or given more universal satisfaction here, closed their season at Kingsbury Hall on Saturday evening. Wherever the boys go, we commend them to all lovers of music and fun, unmarred by aught that is coarse or low. They are, in their line, unsurpassed.

FIRE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The fire alarm on Saturday noon was caused by the partial burning of a two story frame building, No. 187 West Randolph street, owned by F. Hoffman, and occupied by John Michaelson as a saloon and dwelling house. The fire originated from some wood which had been carelessly left near the stove. The loss was trifling.

THE BURNING FLUID ABOMINATION.—The ill-fated domestic Catherine Lenain, referred to in our last issue as injured by an explosion of a can of burning fluid, has since deceased, and an inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner James, at No. 265 West Washington street. The jury with their verdict unite in a solemn protest against the use in families of these dangerous compounds, burning fluid, camphene, and kindred abominations.

THE EXCURSION WEEK.—Last week was emphatically the excursion week. By estimates, over one hundred car-loads, or nearly ten thousand people, many of them the children of our poor, and reached for good through our Sabbath Schools, enjoyed a day in the country and a whiff of air untainted with city dust and odors. Never have excursions been more in vogue, more liberally patronized, or more generally successful than this season.

THE WEATHER.—The weather and its effects, for the twenty-four hours ending with present writing, on Saturday evening, may be pronounced, in the phrase of the sensation reporters, "electric." The phenomena on Friday evening and night were of a most marked and vivid character. A thunder storm that occurred during the night was fearfully terrific in violence, the rain falling in sheets, and the blaze of the lightning being almost unintermittent. We hear of no damage done in this vicinity.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—On Randolph street, east of Dearborn, adjoining McCormick's new building, the brick store occupied as Thompson's dining hall, is to be rebuilt.

Next east, Eddy's block is to receive a new and handsome front.

Next adjoining, Doty's Hotel building is to be raised to grade and to be finished below into first class stores.

Between the hotel and alley the old brick livery stable is to be rebuilt into a substantial business block.

These improvements of one hundred and seventeen feet front are to be of an uniform character, four stories high, with iron store fronts. The work is to be finished in a permanent manner, the entire front of the block between Dearborn and State streets.

The Sunday Schools at the Wigwam.

The Great Wigwam has never given a more charming interior than on the occasions when its immense area has been tasted by the Sabbath School children of our Mission and Church Schools.

The great gathering on Saturday afternoon was an entire success. Between three and four thousand children were present with their teachers and friends. The several schools came in from the different divisions of the city with music, and bearing their banners, some of the latter very beautiful.

The addresses of the afternoon were by Rev. Mr. Chidlaw of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Vincent of Galena, and Rev. Mr. Samuels of Wisconsin. The remarks of each were happy and well chosen.

Singing was interspersed by the children, led by Josiah H. Bross, Esq., of the West Market school, and the little folks by their spirit and zeal made this, as they always do, a most delightful feature of the occasion.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue just issued shows that the Law School of the University contains forty-eight students who have enjoyed the lectures and instruction of three Professors, Messrs. Booth, Wilson, and Goodrich. In the collegiate department, two classes have been organized, which number eight in the Sophomore and twelve in the Freshman. The higher academics number twenty-one, and the lower eighty-nine. The whole number of students is 178.

Prof. J. H. McChesney, late State Geologist for Northern Illinois, but who has been elected to the Professorship of Natural Sciences in the University, will have in special charge the department of Agriculture, nor could it be in better hands. Donations of land, to the amount of several hundred acres, have been tendered to the University, and it is designed to have a college farm, for analysis of soils, and illustrating matters relating to the details of practical farming.

A NOVEL POLE RAISING.—The little folks of the Erie Street Mission Sabbath School, whereof S. Lockwood Brown hath been for years past the Superintendent, have received a lofty proof of remembrance from over the water, in the shape of a magnificent flagstaff, 130 feet long, cut by and a present from the Sunday School at Grand Haven, Mich.

The pole is to be raised on the corner of Wells and Erie street at 5 o'clock to-day, Monday, by the Sunday School scholars of this city, who are to pull upon a rope over a "block" in length. The pole is to carry a banner 24 feet long, and the Erie street School will not be ashamed of their colors. The occasion will be enlivened by good speaking and singing.

THE VENETIAN NIGHTS AT HYDE PARK.—The second of the Venetian Nights, at Hyde Park, takes place next Tuesday evening. The success of the first of these entertainments has stimulated the managers to greater efforts, and we can assure those who wish to spend a pleasant evening, that they can do it at the Hyde Park entertainments. The programme of the concert consists of solos by Mrs. Mattison, Messrs. De Passio, P. Becker, De Clerque and A. Melms. The full Great Western Band will furnish the music for the dances, and the brass music for the train and the Park. The surroundings of the Hyde Park House will be brilliantly illuminated by about 1,500 lanterns. An extra train leaves the depot at 7:50 P. M., returning at 12:50 A. M.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the well known house of H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, "The Long John Polka," embellished with a capital portrait of the Mayor of Chicago; "Mother, Watch the Little Feet," by J. P. Webster, one of a series of Woodland Warblings; and the "Hyde Park Gallop," by A. J. Vaas.

☞ The following is the range of thermometer for the week as noted at O'Hara's Drug store, No. 30 West Randolph street:

Date.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, July 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday " 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, " 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed'day, " 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur'day, " 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, " 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, " 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROCESSION OF THE WEST SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—The West Side Wide Awakes are "coming out to-night," and "all by the light of" their torches. The organization is one of the largest and most spirited in the city.

WEST SIDE WIDE-AWAKES, ATTENTION.—At a meeting of the West Side Wide-Awake Club, it was resolved to turn out in street parade Monday evening next, in the West Division. All the members of the Club and all those wishing to become members thereof are therefore requested to appear in full uniform and with torches, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the West Market Hall.

Per order, EDWARD SALOMON, Sec'y.

FREE HOMESTEAD CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club—late the Working Mens' Free Labor Club—will be held in the north Committee Room in the Wigwam.

A report is expected from the committee appointed to invite the Democratic organizations to arrange for a public discussion of the political issues of the day.

Officers for the term are to be elected at this meeting.

F. J. RYAN, Sec'y.

WEST SIDE AWAKES.—You are hereby requested to be at the West Market Hall, in uniform, on Monday evening, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock precisely, to join in street drill and parade in the West Division. We intend to call on the prominent Republicans and give them a serenade. Let every man turn out.

By order. EWD. SOLOMON, Sec'y.

LINCOLN RANGERS ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified that your first mounted drill will take place this (Monday) evening, at half past six o'clock, at the Armory, where you are requested to meet in full uniform. Per order.

C. W. BARKER, Adjutant.

JOSEPH T. JAMES, Secretary.

☞ The match between the Niagara and Ossawatomie Base Ball Clubs resulted in the Niagara having 51 and the Ossawatomie 28 tallies.

C. H. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Wide Awake uniforms made by Samuel Dann, 101 Randolph street.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Who is not hearing daily of accidents resulting from the murder lights, Burning Fluid and Camphenes. The young lady at the City Hotel is dead, literally burned to death by the murderous fluid. All ye who are heads of families should banish such dangerous lights by calling upon C. L. Noble at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, you will find Kerosene Lamps, which will not explode, and which will in a short time pay for themselves by the great economy over all light giving materials. Call at 122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets. jy21 2t

☞ Just received, the finest stock of Imported Segars ever brought to this market, at Oakley's, Kingsbury Block. jy10 12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20 3m.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 83 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A Furnished House. THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, containing about six or eight rooms, with gas, water, &c. A location in the South Division preferred. Address "Furnished House," this office.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of CARTER & STONE, for the transaction of a Rag and Paper Business at No. 29 South Canal street. J. THOMAS CARTER, R. BUTLER STONE. Chicago, July 23d, 1860.

MONEY LOANED on first class securities at the Banking Office of Wm H Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET. Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

PIKE'S PEAK. Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill. As Agents for Messrs. Kimes & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish them at the shortest notice. These Mills are superior to all others in simplicity, lightness, durability and capacity, can be fitted out by us with Engines, Hose, Belting, and all necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms. One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, one of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times. All kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron constantly on hand. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 205 Randolph street.

REMOVAL.—Boyd & Van Buren have removed their Insurance Office to the Basement of No. 2 Clark street, corner of South Water street, Loomis' Building.

SAFES! SAFES!! SAFES!!! $75 WILL BUY A GOOD FIRE PROOF SAFE, Former Price $115. $90 will buy a larger one, such as other houses sell for $130; still larger sizes in same proportion. Parties wanting Safes should not let the Sun go down on their heads until they secure one at these prices. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

NOW READY, THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR August, 1860. CONTENTS. The Carnival of the Romantic; A Legend of Maryland; Prince Adeb; Eleusinia; Victor and Jacqueline; Midsummer; Tobacco; Shakespeare done into French; The Poet's Singing; A Journey in Italy; The Professor's Story; Anno Domini, 18.0; Darwin on the Origin of Species. Reviews and Literary Notices—Modern Painters; Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb; The Law of the Territories; A dictionary of English Etymology. Recent American Publications. TERMS:—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States. All orders should be addressed to TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington-st., Boston.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.—New Omnibus Line. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 18th, an Omnibus will leave the City Limits three times DAILY for Graceland Cemetery, connecting with the cars of the North Chicago City Railway, which Leave North Water St. at 8:56 a. m., 2:26 p. m. and 5:44 p. m. These cars may be known by the card, "Graceland Cemetery" on the outside. The Omnibus will leave the Cemetery at 8 a. m., 12 m. and 5:15 p. m. The Omnibus fare will be five cents unless a through ticket, ... Hall, opposite the Court House. THOS. B. BRYAN, President Graceland Cemetery Co.

GARDEN CITY HOUSE PROPERTY for sale at Auction. Attention Capitalists. TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the payment of all the Promissory Notes mentioned and described in the certain Deed of Trust, ... The particular attention of capitalists is invited to this splendid property. ... Chicago, July 23d, 1860. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Joseph F. Brabrook, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, ... J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Mortgagee. Chicago, July 20th, 1860.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general. Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, 146 Fulton st., N. Y., and 185 E. Madison st., Chicago, ... A. H. GRIFFITH, Agent, P. O. Box 961, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. ... WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 133 LAKE STREET.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

MONEY TO LOAN 10 per Cent. for Five Years. Short Paper Discounted. R. F. DOWNING & CO., 37 and 39 Exchange Bank Building, Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one, Two or Five Years on good ... JAS. LEE, 54 Clark street.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE at Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS! ... Chicago and Liverpool ... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LeClaire, Iowa, FOR SALE OR RENT. The valuable property known as the "Penn Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. ... EDWARD DARLINGTON, Davenport, Iowa.

Amusements.

HYDE PARK HOUSE.—Second Venetian Night, to be given Tuesday, July 24, 1860. PROGRAMME OF THE CONCERT: 1.—Sehnsucht am Meere, Solo for Piano.....R. Willmers. MR. BECKER. 2.—Ah! Mon Fils. Aria for contralto, from the Prophet.....Meyerbeer. MRS. MATTISON. 3.—Musette air de ballet du 17 Iême Siecle for Violoncello.....Jaques Offenbach. MR. MELMS. 4.—Bella Sie come un Angelo—Don Pasquale.....Donizetti. MR. DE PASSIO. 5.—Grand Solo for Violin, composed and executed by MR. DE CLERQUE. The train leaves the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 7¼, and returns at 12½, and will stop at Park Row and other Stations. Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished at any hour by Messrs. Faber, Hawk & Co. The Garden and Parks will be brilliantly illuminated. ☞ The Dancing will take place at the close of the Concert. Music by the entire Great Western Band.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST, For the benefit of the South Presbyterian Church, ON THURSDAY, July 26th, 1860. A Special Train will leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at nine o'clock A. M., and will leave Lake Forest at five P. M., reaching the city about six. Tickets 50 cents, children half price. For sale at the Bookstores. ☞ Ice Cream and other Refreshments for sale on the ground.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th. N. B.—Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill." JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

PRESS & TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING COMPANY, 51.......CLARK STREET.......51 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The attention of Railroad, Steamboat, Manufacturing, and other Corporations or Companies, and business men throughout the Northwest, is directed to our facilities for executing any description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Which are such as to enable us to fill the largest orders, at short notice and low prices. We give particular attention to all kinds of Printing required by Savings Bank Associations, Manufacturing Companies, Railroad Corporations, Insurance Companies, Loan Fund Associations, Town Corporations, Religious Societies, Agricultural Societies, Benevolent Societies, Gas Light Companies &c. &c. &c. ☞ We have large fonts of Book Type, to which we are constantly adding the newest styles which appear. Our Book and Pamphlet work is printed on the celebrated Adams' Press, and the sheets smoothly pressed in Hoe's Hydraulic. We are no pains to make this department of our business fully up to the demands of the times. Decorative Card and Poster Printing, SHOW CARDS, HANDBILLS, CERTIFICATES, ETC. In one or many colors, got up in the highest style of art. Insurance Policies & Applications, BANK CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, Handsomely printed on nice paper and bound to order. BLANKS USED BY STATE COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS. Furnished at short notice. ☞ Parties at a distance in want of Printing are invited to correspond. Orders solicited from any part of the country by mail or express, estimates will be made out and forwarded upon receipt of specifications. WM. H. RAND, Supt., 51 Clark street, Chicago.

NOW READY. THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS NOW READY, In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A Campaign Document, In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of CONTENTS: CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE. ... CHAPTER II.—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS. ... CHAPTER III.—FLAT BOATMAN — CLERK — INDIAN FIGHTER. ... CHAPTER IV.—MERCHANT—SURVEYOR—LEGISLATOR—LAWYER. ... CHAPTER V. ... CHAPTER VI.—IN CONGRESS. ... CHAPTER VII. ... CHAPTER VIII.—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858. For the purpose of giving this Campaign Biography the widest circulation, we will furnish it at the following reduced rates: Single copies.....5 Cents. Per dozen.....40 Cents. Per hundred.....$2 50. Per thousand.....$20 00. When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, ... JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake St., under Adams House, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS. FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, ...

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Cook. (Scotch or English) for a private family. Apply at No. 3 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WET NURSE.—Wanted by a healthy young woman, who has just lost her child, a situation as Wet Nurse. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street.

WANTED—A convenient dwelling house and lot on Wabash or Michigan avenue, North of Twelfth street, for which payment will be made partly in cash and partly in superior farming land. Address box 143 post office.

WANTED—By an Englishman and his wife, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses. His wife to do cooking or housekeeping. No objection to the country. Can give the best of reference. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street.

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER ACKERMAN, Box 580, or call at 73 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—200 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. ... Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 156 South Clark street, Chicago. J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Warehouse in the country, where two hundred thousand bushels of grain will be purchased this year. The warehouse is complete, horse power and sheller on. Apply through P. O. Box 2336.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and has become case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P.O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR IN EXCHANGE. A fine family Horse and Carriage will be exchanged for a Piano. The horse perfectly sound, kind gentle, can be driven by a lady. Address "J. W." box 146 Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 24 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 8c per foot, and by the single Ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 112 Kinzie street, Chicago.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, consisting a market, smoke house, ice house, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horse, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 112 Galesburg, Knox County Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Michigan Avenue Lot for sale Cheap. Very Cheap for Cash. A Lot fronting east on Michigan avenue, 25 by 180 feet, north of the Railroad Crossing, for 450 per foot cash. ... JAS. BOYD, Broker, Room No. 4 M. E. Church Block, or P. O. Box 454.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A gentleman wishing to depart for Europe is desirous of selling his fine Dwelling House and Lot on very easy terms. ... LOSS & RAHM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. ... A Never Failing Stream. ... QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS. This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. ... Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. ... BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT Mills of its size in the West, ... JOHN BRADFORD, 59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT. A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; ... Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago. Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BRAWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri. ... JNO. G. TONCRAY. ☞ For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo. REFERENCES—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 30,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. ... LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—That beautiful two story Frame Dwelling, shaded with shrubbery, &c., at No. 135 West Jackson street is now for rent. Also, House No. 308 West Madison street. Also, Rooms in House 301 South Wells street. ... CUMMINGS, removed to No. 42 Clark street.

TO RENT.—A very desirable House and Lot in Evanston, formerly occupied by Rev. P. Judson will rent cheap to a good responsible tenant. Inquire of L. CLIFFORD, Esq., in Evanston, or of Messrs. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake street.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. ... Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. LAFLIN.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. ... 115 Lake street, near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished and very pleasant Bedroom, suitable for two "Gentlemen Boarders," with board can be had by applying at 110 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—An unfurnished room, with board, to let also one or two single gentlemen and lady. Also, a few day boarders wanted at the pleasant and central locality, 71 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady or two young Gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board at 274 Indiana street, north side.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 48 Randolph street.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A small dark white Horse, ... J. ... BUSH.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: One Square, (1 Inch agate,) one insertion .... $ 50; each subsequent day, ...; two weeks; three weeks; one month; two months; three months; six months; one year. ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. ☞ All changes charged by cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: $ 1.25 per Square, each week, for first month; ... for each subsequent month; 25.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 53 Lake street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, July 24, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 53 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman. No. 58 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—The patentees of Hurlbut's Stave Machine may be seen daily at 10 A. M. at Room No. 6, Dole's building, where State and County Rights are for sale. Their address is Box No. 3823 Chicago Post Office.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PARTIES that I will not pay any part of three (3) notes drawn to E. Lemoin or order for six thousand ($6,000) dollars (1860), at eighteen (18) months, eighteen hundred and sixty (1860), at ... as these notes were obtained from me by fraud. TH. FITZ ATRICK. Alexandria, Mo., July 14th, 1860.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO H. N. Parsons, or the late firm of J. R. & H. N. Parsons, on demands arising previous to December 17, 1859, are requested to settle the same with the subscriber who alone is authorized to settle the same. E. AIKEN, Assignee of H. N. Parsons.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We are informed that WILBUR M DAVIS, of Oxford, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Game Tip, as an alleged improvement upon Geo. A. Mitchell's Tip, for the protection of the toes of Boots and Shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, January 8th, 1856, and reissued December 7th, 1858. ... CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO. Boston, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, ... DAUMSTEIN, Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES, AND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.—Intending visitors to Montreal ... EDW. NAILL & CO., ... MONTREAL ... P. ANDERSON, Esq.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; ... DuBOIS & AUSTIN.

Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. ...

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. ... Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. E. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois. ...

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. ...

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CHASE, Cashier. W. F. PARMER, Pres. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO.......ILLINOIS. 44 & 48 LASALLE STREET. Banking Department. Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, ... SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. ... COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. ... DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. ... STOCK DEPARTMENT. ... FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. ... HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, ...

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg, 191 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINE AND CORDAGE, ...

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE. ...

GROCERIES.—... Bbls. N. Y. ...

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1860.

A BLATHERING CANDIDATE.

The Catholic Irish followers of Mr. Douglas, no doubt instigated by their priests and bishops, do right to turn out and give him "an enthusiastic reception" in each place through which he passes in his Eastern tour. We cannot but believe that the rushing of these men to do him honor, while Americans by birth and principle stand aloof, is bad policy, and will react upon Mr. Douglas' prospects elsewhere. People will continue to ask why it is that Mr. Douglas finds it necessary to violate a rule which all Presidential candidates ought to observe; and instead of imitating the dignified example of Lincoln in remaining at home, sets out on an electioneering tramp, heralding his own qualifications for and claims to the Presidency as he goes; they will be further anxious to know why it is that of the crowds drawn out by his presence, three-fourths, if not four-fifths are men who owe a higher allegiance to a foreign Prince and an avowed enemy of human freedom, than to the government under which they have found homes, and to which they look for protection. Among Americans this undignified display and this continued blathering about himself, for the benefit of the Catholic element of our population, will produce a feeling of deep disgust; and as it is a part of the duty of the Republicans in this juncture, to keep the warring factions of the so-called Democracy as nearly balanced as possible, in pursuance of that duty it is our's to advise Mr. Douglas' friends in Illinois to call him home, before his foes, the Breckinridge men, can profit by his glaring indiscretion, and the highly-wrought zeal of his foreign friends. Were Mr. Douglas the only candidate of his party, Republicans would be exceedingly desirous that his speech-making in praise of himself might be kept up until the day of election; because no candidate for the high place at which he aims can pursue the course which he has adopted without creating a profound public conviction that he is unfit for the station. But considering his relations to Breckinridge and the desire of the Republicans that the two should be kept on a dead level, as respects each other, we again warn his friends to recall him.

DEMOCRACY AND GARIBALDI.

If any evidence were wanted to prove that the Democratic party of this country is inimical to human liberty, other than that seen in its treatment of the black race, it might be found in the words of its leaders so far as they have spoken upon the present aspect of Italian affairs and the heroic effort of Garibaldi to give freedom to his countrymen. When the Italian difficulties first opened up, the romance of Garibaldi's career temporarily excited Democratic enthusiasm, and the partisan press was loud in his praise; but as soon as it became evident that the largest and perhaps the most important element in the Democratic party in this country had espoused the cause of the Pope and despotism, the Democratic papers and orators became suddenly and ominously silent. And when, at the instigation of the ecclesiastics of the Roman Church, an effort was made to replenish the Pope's exchequer by contributions from this country, that the failing fortunes of spiritual and temporal misgovernment might be restored, Democratic contributions began to flow into Papal hands. We have no means of knowing how much money has been sent from our country—the land of liberty—to aid in putting liberty down. Unquestionably the sum is immense; but were it two millions or ten, every dollar of it has been gathered from members of the Democratic party. We defy the proof that any Republican has given a shilling for the unholy purpose. Mr. Douglas' relation to that fund, destined to hire butchers of patriots, is well known. Now we ask—Are the American people content to put an Administration in power, that will follow up the policy in relation to struggling European nations, which these Democratic contributions, the Pope's blood-money, foreshadow? This is a question which concerns, not plantation slaves—things which "have no rights that white men are bound to respect"—but members of the great Caucasian race—white men [illegible] that, in revolutionary times, drove our fathers to the field.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The manifesto of the Douglas Central Committee at Washington, in which fusion with the Breckinridgeites is repudiated in unmistakeable terms; the action of the Kentucky State Convention which kicked Douglasism out of the party in that State; the late speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, the Adamantine Sage of Susquehanna, in which the action of the Hards of New York was foreshadowed; the resolutions adopted by a District Convention of the centre of Indiana, endorsing Douglas and proclaiming war against Bright and Fitch; the attitude of the Administration in opposition to the Illinois Senator and his plan whereby a Territorial Legislature may repeal a clause of the Constitution of the United States; the almost unanimous sentiment of the South in favor of the candidate of the Secessionists; the pluck and vigor of the Douglas men of the North,—all these are so many evidences that the breach in the Democratic party cannot be repaired, and that the two wings of that old organization are engaged in a war which will not end until one or the other is exterminated or subdued. The fight is now for the future, not with a view to present success. Among sensible men the election of Lincoln is conceded; and more than that, the honesty and patriotism of his Administration is predicted. The only consolation left to his opponents is the supposed fact that the elements of which the Republican party is composed, though powerful and compact in a minority, will be disunited when they are obliged to bear the burdens of government, and that the organization, now seemingly all-powerful, will fall to pieces as soon as power is reached, and that in 1864, the shattered columns now divided between the rival chiefs of the Sham Democracy, may be so re-united as to win victory from Republican bickerings and dissensions. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We leave prospective discussions to be settled when they arise; our business and the business of all other Republicans is to take the Federal power out of the hands that have abused it, and by a restoration of the true principles of government, to give peace to this distracted and suffering country.

Let no one suppose that this may be done without labor, nor that the Democrats torn and divided as they are, will surrender without a struggle. Such opposition as they can make will be made; and the first duty on the part of our party friends is to organize as if the battle was one for life or death. The field now appears clear and the victory certain. The withdrawal of either of the pro-slavery candidates, or the union of their friends in three or four of the doubtful States would put a new face on the canvass; and though no human power can endanger Lincoln's election, we might, by apathy and inaction, sacrifice the House of Representatives and three or four State legislatures which good policy bids us carry, and we might also, by reducing the popular majorities by which Lincoln will be carried into the White House, weaken the moral force by which his Administration, to be successful, must be backed up.

In view of all this, let us again entreat our friends, especially of the rural districts, to perfect their local organization, to strengthen their effective clubs, be industrious with their enumeration of voters, active in the distribution of newspapers and documents, and untiring in their efforts to convince the doubting and confirm the timid. There is labor enough for all! And in the consciousness of having been instrumental in inaugurating a new order of things, whereby peace and prosperity may be given to the whole country, there is a reward for all!

—A Democratic paper in Virginia, the Rockingham Argus, thinks that in view of the large Douglas faction of the Democracy, Bell and Everett will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

R. J. OGLESBY.

This gentleman, who gave the Democracy such a fright in the VIIth Congressional District, two years ago, has received the Republican nomination for the State Senate in the 16th district, consisting of the counties of Champaign, Christian, De Witt, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt and Shelby. The nominating convention was held at Shelbyville, on the 18th inst., on which occasion there was a very large and enthusiastic concourse of Republicans from Shelby and the adjoining counties—altogether unexpected to the delegates present. It was well known that Mr. Oglesby would be the nominee, and the ovation given him at Shelbyville was a notable and flattering commencement of the campaign.—It is well known to Mr. Oglesby's personal friends that he was very reluctant to take the field this year as a candidate for any office.—The importunities of the Republicans of the district, predicated upon the belief that Mr. Oglesby would certainly carry it, while success with another candidate would be doubtful, at last overcame his repugnance for the duty, and he has accepted the nomination.

We have every confidence that he will be elected. In the unequal contest in the VIIth Congressional District, two years ago, the vote stood as follows:

	Congress.	State Treasurer.
Oglesby, (rep.)	11,710	
Robinson, (dem.)	13,608	
Miller, (rep.)		11,408
Fondey, (dem.)		13,822
Democratic majorities	1,898	2,414

This disparity, exhibiting Mr. Oglesby's popular strength above his party vote, is shown more conspicuously by the vote of Macon county where Mr. Oglesby resides which was as follows:

	Congress.	State Treasurer.
Oglesby, (rep.)	1,168	
Robinson, (dem.)	939	
Miller, (rep.)		963
Fondey, (dem.)		1,120
Republican majority	229	
Democratic majority		157

If Mr. Oglesby secures the same majority in Macon county this year which he received in 1858 he will be elected, whoever may be put in nomination by the Douglas party. But it is the intention of his friends in Macon to do much better than they did then, and Mr. Oglesby's efficiency as a canvasser promises large gains in other parts of the District. We look upon his success as certain.

THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

We notice that a recent number of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* has an article reflecting severely upon William Jervis, Esq., the Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. The particular act in the management of the road which stirred up the wrath of the Milwaukee editor, is the wording of certain placards, by which the public were informed that the Milwaukee and Mississippi formed close connections with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and that passengers from Minnesota could go east directly through Chicago. This is, in the eye of our Milwaukee cotemporary, an unpardonable sin, for he greatly prefers that the whole world should travel around by Milwaukee, and the North Western Railway from Chicago is specially denounced as the "common enemy" of all Milwaukee interests.

Among all sensible men who understand the situation of the Mil. and Miss. Railroad and the sources from which it can alone hope for business, Mr. Jervis needs no defence at our hands. We do, however, like to see a man in his position treated fairly by the Press of his own city. Mr. Jervis has one of the most difficult posts to fill that we know of among the railways of the West. His road is a Milwaukee road, and it is right that he should manage it so as to promote the interests of that city. But he should also so manage it as will best promote the interest of the stockholders, and this requires that he should attract business from every source within his reach. Experience has shown him that he gets by far the largest part of his business from his connection with the Chicago and North Western Railway, that is from Chicago, than he does from Milwaukee. Hence his duty to his stockholders imperatively requires that he should afford proper facilities to the Chicago trade.

The matter of which the *Sentinel* complains, we presume has its origin in the sharp competition which Mr. Jervis constantly encounters from the Detroit and Milwaukee, and the Lacrosse roads, which have a close treaty, offensive and defensive, against all other lines. Hence, all the passengers that come across the lake, bound for Minnesota, are ticketed over the Lacrosse road. Between Milwaukee and Janesville Mr. Jervis gets very little more than the local travel, and the passengers from Chicago by the Northwestern railway, form his main dependence. The time is not distant when that magnificent ferry humbug from Milwaukee across the Lake will blow up, and the Lacrosse road, as well as the Milwaukee and Mississippi, will be forced by its own necessities, to cultivate close relations with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The Lacrosse is now losing much more than it makes by its combination with the ferry interest, and it will not take many months to satisfy its managers of the fact.

When the experience of a few months or years, at most, has broken up the combination between the Lacrosse and the Detroit and Milwaukee roads, the true interests, both of the Lacrosse and the Milwaukee and Mississippi roads, will be found to be in making close business connections with the Chicago and Northwestern and the Lake Shore roads. Whatever they get from the Chicago and North-Western passes over two-thirds of their roads, and what they get from the Lake Shore road passes over their entire lines. Hence as the Chicago trade is much larger than any other, it is the true interest of the Milwaukee roads to compete for that and leave the business of the "ferry interest" to take whatever course it lists.

Despite the efforts at concealment by the press of Milwaukee, the people of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Minnesota find that Chicago is the largest and the best market, and they will come here. The La Crosse *Republican* of July 19th hits the true source of the troubles of our Milwaukee neighbors in the following paragraph:

The total receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, for six months, from January 1st, to July 1st, 1860, reduced to bushels, are as follows:

	Bushels
At Chicago	12,338,840
At Milwaukee	2,759,652
Excess	9,579,188

So long as the commercial figures of the two cities bear such proportions to each other, the management of one or both of the Milwaukee roads will, to Milwaukee editors, be all wrong. We know of no remedy for this state of things. So far as we can see it must be perpetual. Hence Mr. Jervis will be obliged to endure censure, and we hope he will bear it with all long suffering and patience. Though he is one of the most honest, energetic, and gentlemanly railroad managers at the West, he cannot hope to escape the invectives of the Milwaukee press. He can do what any man can, but he cannot hope to achieve an impossibility.

Lords and Commons.

A quarrel has arisen between the British House of Lords and House of Commons, on a question of privilege relating to the right of taxation. The House of Commons having passed a bill repealing certain duties on paper, which was one of the measures of the annual budget, the Lords refused to concur, and the Commons thereupon chose to consider the refusal as equivalent to a reimposition of the taxes repealed. As such, it was regarded as an invasion of the privileges of the Commons, in which all taxation must originate. The popular feeling took the side of the Commons, and the question assumed the aspect of a controversy between the people and the aristocracy.

Lord Palmerston, as the organ of the Ministry, has brought into Parliament certain resolutions which are meant to solve the difficulty. They read in this wise:

1st. "That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their Constitution, and the limitation of all such grants as to the matter, manner, measure and time is only in them."

2d. "That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year."

3d. "That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure and time may be maintained inviolate."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Saratoga Brought to New York—The Broadway Spa—The Chicago Zouaves—A Literary Row—Various Newspaper Matters, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 19th, 1860.

For the benefit of that large majority of New Yorkers, known as the "Can't-get-away Club," a peculiar and novel institution has lately been established on Broadway, near Union Square. Among our jaded merchants, clerks and bookkeepers, there are of course thousands who suffer from all sorts of dyspeptic and liver complaints, to relieve which the more fortunate are wont to spend weeks at Saratoga and Sharon—imbibing the mineral waters provided by Mother Nature for the use of such disorders. Fifty per cent. of our indolent, semi genteel, boarding house women—married or single—have also something the matter with their livers, spleens or kidneys. Hitherto those, whose lack of time and money keeps them confined to the city during the heated term, have sighed in vain for the matutinal draughts of iron and sulphur waters, sparkling with carbonic acid gas, by which the drooping energies are so quickly resuscitated. The Congress water of the apothecaries' shops has proved "flat, stale and unprofitable." Bottled lightning will, little by little, manage to slip away.

A similar want, existing in the great cities of Europe, some time ago led to the discovery, in Germany, of the new art of reproducing mineral waters in the laboratory of the chemist. Ultimately a Spa was opened at Berlin, known as the "Goltenau Establishment," where were drawn from various fountains, combinations of waters, freshly doctored and impregnated, in imitation of the famous springs of Carlsbad, Marienbad, Kissingen and Seltsers. Like all innovations, good or bad, the new idea was at first violently opposed by the Teutonic Faculty. It was argued that, although chemical analysis might enable people to mix the same mineral constituents in water, that are found in medicinal springs, and although an equivalent of gas could easily be pumped into the mixture, there would yet be wanting the eternal secret, the electric element, which nature gives to all her productions—and whose vitality, it was asserted, really has the active curative power. Experience, however, proved the contrary to be the case. Hundreds flocked to the Berlin institution and gained new health from their attendance. The Faculty even acknowledged itself mistaken. The great Dr. Rust, in fact, went so far as to proclaim the superiority of the artificial fountains to the natural ones, as different concoctions could be manufactured to conquer different diseases. "Many such," he says, "who had already tried different springs, one after another, I have cured by prescribing combinations of waters."

Be this as it may, the idea has been introduced to New York, and takes amazingly. An enterprising M. D., whose character and efforts are vouched for by our most eminent medical men—Drs. Mott, Parker, Watson, and others—has opened a marble paved and countered saloon on Broadway, as aforesaid, where, from icy, bubbling fountains, he dispenses four kinds of mineral waters to our citizens from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., daily. Terms, six cents per glass. Here are Sulphur waters for the scrofulous; Iron waters for the debilitated; aperient Kissengen waters for those in need of a morning laxative; Seltzers waters for people who merely wish to place a few cubic inches of carbonic acid gas within their stomachs—in order to awake a brisk, prickly appetite in time for breakfast. Early every morning, accordingly, a file of people stand at the marble counter; some, invalids; quite as many men about town, wanting to work off the headaches and stomach-aches following the last night's spree. For the latter effect, the use of the waters is admirably efficient. A dissipated young lawyer of my acquaintance is rejoicing in the fact that he can with impunity drink twice as much whisky of evenings as he could before the opening of "the N. Y. Spa."

So you see that a great addition has been made to the summer delights of the metropolis. After all, it does not compensate for the green fields and blue rivers of the inland life. But every day the remark is becoming more truthful, that, if you want to get the delights of the country, you must stay in the metropolis. For here we have the first and freshest strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches and melons, potatoes, tomatoes and asparagus; and now to all these delectations are added Congress and White Sulphur springs, manufactured to order, and twice as good as their originals.

The career of your unapproachable Zouaves in this city has been one of positive success. They are the lions of the week; and people, civic and military, don't seem to tire of hunting them so rapidly, as they generally tire of any chase they set out upon. Each new exhibition of their remarkable drill has excited fresh admiration. Our crack regiments are, without doubt, not a little piqued at the lesson which every one says they are being taught, but they manage to repress this feeling by constant well-doing in acts of courtesy, and shower every attention upon their gallant guests. To night the Zouaves will crown their triumphs with a public drill on the great stage of the Academy of Music. Public interest is immensely excited about this entertainment, and I doubt not that the beautiful opera house will be forced to contain far more than the 4,600 spectators it is rated to hold. As I predicted, our young men are already moving in the direction of organizing a Zouave Regiment. In another year we may have something to show you in your own line. It is about as easy for New York to get [illegible] pany. But I doubt whether even the spirit of emulation can induce Broadway boys to give up their billiards and cock tails, in pursuance of the praiseworthy code established by Col. Ellsworth.

Some excitement is existing in literary circles with regard to a neat little fracas which took place in front of Pfaff's counters a few nights ago. The parties engaged are both young and talented journalists. It seems that one of them, a gentleman of Irish birth, claiming an Irish title and marked by the idiosyncracies of his countrymen, but unquestionably a first class magazinist, and held to be a genius—that this gentleman some time ago laid claim to the honor of having written a most readable article in Household Words. On the strength of this allegation the paper was copied into Harper's Monthly by his friends the editors. It afterwards came to the knowledge of the other combatant that the claim of the first one was unfounded; in fact, a mere piece of braggadocio and a very unnecessary one, as everybody knows the claimant to be capable of writing even much better articles than the one in dispute. No 2 accordingly exposed the literary fraud of No. 1, telling the facts to various authors, so that it soon came to the ears of the latter. The two had previously been fast friends by day and night. But when No. 1, who is as fond of a fight as a dinner, next met No. 2 at Pfaff's, he called up the subject and after a few words slapped his exposer in the face. No. 2 returned the blow and quite a tumult ensued. The fight was interrupted by friends and old Pfaff himself, but the combatants separated, as both declare never to meet again as friends. Sympathy is on the side of No 2, who is a manly and honorable young fellow, quite right in the strictures he made and not a bit of a bully or a humbug. The thing is simply another illustration of the calamities of authors—as sensitive and peculiar a tribe as the singers of a Church choir.

"Momus" is irrecoverably defunct. He died in a blaze of glory,—the last number containing the best cut of the season, a picture of "The Rock on which the Democratic Party Split." "Vanity Fair" holds its own as yet, though it has never paid, up to date, and has only been supported by the capital of its owners. A change of editorial managers is just announced, which cannot fail to add to its sale and standing. Frank Word has left the chair, and his place is supplied by Charles G. Leland, late of Philadelphia. The latter gentleman is the author of "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," and the widely-known translator of Hendrick Heine's ballads and sketches. He has long been a writer for the *Knickerbocker*, editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, etc., and is said by those who know him to be one of the finest humorists in the country. Under his guidance the owners of "Vanity Fair" expect to gather a list of contributors whose names alone will make the paper sell.

In relation to the *World*, I cannot quite agree with the strictures of your Boston correspondent. The new paper is admirably systematized, and well managed generally, and is marching right into public favor. During the last week its issues have been more readable than those from any other press in this city. I don't see that it bears very strongly on the religious element of its plan. It seems to treat all subjects as any honest and able journal might be expected to. Mr. Manton Marble, the practical editor of the concern, works early and late, and it is to his exquisite taste and general ability that the admirable "making up" of the *World's* columns is to be attributed. The advertising patronage of the sheet is on the increase, and there is little doubt in the opinion of rival offices that the new paper will succeed. There is room enough for all. LAUNCELOT.

EN ROUTE FOR SARATOGA.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 18, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: That is by no means poor philosophy which claims that no man has a right to keep his thoughts, impressions and feelings shut up in his own mind, for it is one of the worst forms of selfishness, such as secures no profit to any one, not even to one's self. To express to others what we see and know and feel, is a duty as well to ourselves as to those around us, even though our observations may seem to most persons very commonplace. It is free speech that improves, corrects, modifies and enlightens the human race. Adopting this philosophy, I propose to give your readers a few way jottings since I left Chicago.

Having decided to take the Collingwood route we left the Garden City on the propeller "Ontonagon," Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, July 14th. The lake was very smooth and quiet, the passengers were all cheerful and happy, the propeller was neat, sweet and commodious, so that we all settled down contentedly for a three days trip by water to Collingwood. An easy motion of ten miles an hour brought us into Milwaukee early the next morning, where we stopped three hours, giving us time to take a little walk for variety's sake, and to see some of the beauties of that pleasant city. We touched at Sheboygan about noon and at Manitowoc about 6 o'clock, P. M.; both of these places, situated on bluffs that overlook the lake, looked like pleasant and prosperous villages.—Monday morning we found ourselves at Manitou island, where we stopped about an hour, wandering along the shore, gathering pebbles of agate and carnelian and stones containing fossil remains. This was truly a pleasant stop to us, for the lake, during the previous night, had been rather rough and had deprived some of us of our suppers, so that we needed a little stroll on terra firma to set us right again.

In the last part of the afternoon of the same day, we drew in to Mackinac, which name was interpreted us to mean the Island of the Great Fairies. There are many interesting Indian traditions connected with the localities in this region, and to this day, it is said, the Indian looks upon them with a sort of religious awe as places where the Great Spirit shows forth his presence in a wonderful manner. Mackinac is a thriving little place of five or six hundred inhabitants, situated at the foot of a high bluff on which is a miniature fort, occupied by about sixty soldiers. The place reminds one of Quebec, with its fortifications, its upper and lower town. At the request of the passengers the captain stopped here long enough for us to go up to the fort and take a view of the town below and the hills beyond.

Leaving this place we passed on the following day many very beautiful islands, the "Cove," the "Echo," the "Flower Pot," &c., of which the last attracted particular attention on account of its having two masses of rock, shaped like flower vases, standing a few feet from the shore. These islands are interesting in a geological point of view. The general contour seemed to be abrupt, precipitous and much higher at the northern part and then descending and widening towards the south, reminding one of the theory that ages ago, vast currents swept over the continent from north to south.

We arrived at Collingwood just before dark, where we remained over night. It is a little village of perhaps seventy-five to a hundred houses, having been built up within five or six years. Its churches and a fine public school building indicate that it possesses the elements of healthy growth. We took the cars early next morning for Toronto, where we arrived about ten o'clock, A. M. The first half of the distance was through a rough, woody country, and then we came through a beautiful farming region, whose fields of grain and hay cannot but cheer the hearts of the husbandmen of that part of Canada.

At Toronto, we took time to visit the more prominent points of interest, such as the University of Toronto, the Asylum, the Catholic Cathedral, the Normal School, driving at the same time through the business streets, and also by some splendid residences. I have time only for a word more at this point, and that respecting the University. It is a large, massive structure, built partly of brown stone from Ohio, and partly of Canadian stone. The carved ornamental work of wood and stone exceeds in beauty anything we have seen before of the kind. The apartments for the Museum of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, and of the Library, are plain, neat and admirably adapted to their various purposes. The style of architecture is quite antique, and is said to resemble that of the University of Oxford. The whole structure in extent of plan and beauty of design is, perhaps, second to none of its kind in this country. By the politeness of the President, Rev. Dr. McCaul, we were shown through the various parts of the vast building, and were furnished with interesting documents relative to the internal workings of the institution. Our next stopping place was Niagara Falls, but to express in words what we saw and felt there as we gazed in awe and admiration at that most stupendous of American sights would be impossible. Language has not the power fitly to describe the grandeur, the power, the sublimity of that mountain torrent of waters pouring over that huge precipice. The poet may sing it, a Church may exhaust his powers in transferring it to canvas, but to be appreciated in the least you must see it, study it, and be swallowed up in it. Montmorency is higher, Switzerland may boast of falls more picturesque, but the world has but *one* Niagara.

We next find ourselves at Saratoga, the Baden of America, where we shall remain a few weeks, health seeking of course, amidst the folly and fashion, as it is gathered here from all parts of the country. But I must close—will merely add that Hon. S. A. Douglas is expected here in a few day. His friends are making preparations for a grand reception, after which I will write again. LUDO GRAPHO.

LABOR IN JAMAICA.

WILL THE NEGROES WORK?

The N. Y. *World* had an article in a recent issue attributing the falling off of the sugar crops in Jamaica, since the abolition of slavery, to the refusal of the emancipated slaves to work. It asserted that the "great reason why Southern opinion regarding slavery has undergone a change, is the indisputable fact that the British and French experiments in this line have not been attended with the success that was anticipated."

A native of Jamaica, who belongs to a family of former slaveholders who lost by the emancipation, and who has no interest to speak favorably of the result of that act, replies to the assertions of that sheet. After pointing out the effect of extravagance, absenteeism and mismanagement on the part of the estate owners, a formidable trio—enough to ruin any country—and adding the discouraging influence of the repeal of the sugar bounty and heavy taxation, the writer proceeds:

But you say, the emancipated slaves and their children, as a body, will not work on the plantations, and, from the application to them of such terms as "semi-barbarous" and "savages," the inference is that they will not work anywhere else. Are you aware that these "savages," comprising a population of some three hundred thousand, have, since the year of emancipation, purchased no fewer than fifty thousand freeholds, and that the whole island is now studded with negro villages, filled with comfortable cottages, and verdant with groves of yams, plantains, bananas, cocoas, copava, and other vegetable productions, and that on them the entire population depend for native provision? Perhaps you were led to believe that these people were squatters on other people's property—"the immense tracts of uncultivated mountains and other waste lands" of which you speak. If so, you were never more mistaken. And is it credible that a people who are entirely given to idleness—who were, in fact, classed with "all savages," could have, in so short a time, become possessed of property to such an extent, representing several millions of pounds sterling? I could say something of the causes which led them to leave the estates and become freeholders, but I simply content myself with resting on the inherent right, which you will hardly dispute, of every man, white or black, to purchase what he desires with his money, honestly earned, and also with his right to select that kind of employment which is most remunerative. And if the Jamaica negro prefers to earn from three to four shillings per day, by working on his own homestead, to earning from one shilling to one and sixpence by digging caneholes for another, who shall blame him?

That the Jamaica negro does work, and work hard, too, I know from the evidence of my own eyesight. I once asked Mr. John Parry, the surveyor, who was superintending the laying out of a new road across the island, how he was off for labor, and he told me that for 1s. 6d. a day he had more applicants than he wanted hands. Mr. De Wolden, the engineer of the Kingston Water Works Company, bore similar testimony to the negroes' willingness to work for the company. Visiting a copper mine at Salisbury plains, St. Andrew, one day, a mining captain, whose name I forget, informed me that he could get all the negro labor he wanted, and that the negroes were proud to be considered miners. The same command of labor exists on the railroad between Kingston and the Angel's Mark. I speak from experience. I have seen the negro laborers at work on these undertakings, time and again, and the men always seemed to work with a will.

I could tell you a great deal about the sugar estates of Jamaica, for I have been among them so much that I am almost a planter myself. I could speak of a plethora of labor on estates that pay regularly, and the contrary of such as keep back the wages of the laborer; of the want of sleeping accommodation on some estates, and the mingling of laborers together in one apartment, without regard to age or sex; of exemplary fathers and mothers, who will not allow their children to run the risk of contamination by permitting them to work on such plantations; of scores of laborers in St. David and St. Thomas, in the east and other parishes, travelling twenty and thirty miles in search of work, unsuccessfully. But *cui bono?* The next gentleman who eats a breakfast at Kingston, because he sees loafing negroes there, on his return home rushes into print, and declares, on his experience of a day, that the negroes of Jamaica won't work. Of what avail my quarter of a century's experience, against the six weeks' sojourn of an Anthony Trollope, whose, like unto Peter Pindar's razors, is "made to sell?" Of course Jamaica requires population, and would to Heaven she had two millions instead of four hundred thousand; but I do not clearly see how the negroes are to blame for the deficiency.

New York, July 17, 1860. TRELAWNY.

Chances in the House—Lincoln or Lane will be President.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Although the possibility of the election of the next President going to the House of Representatives is very remote, yet it excites some speculations as to the result—the corruptibility of the House entering largely, of course, into every calculation. And probably no men have counted more confidently upon this than the leading supporters of Mr. Douglas—and with some show of reason, too, for with a fair field they would doubtless beat the world in offering bribes. But the field is hardly an even battle ground. Of the thirty-three votes which the entire House will cast, Mr. Douglas has only one—that of his own State. Mr. Bell is in the same predicament. Mr. Lincoln has fifteen and three States—Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina—are evenly divided. So Mr. Douglas' friends would have rather strong odds against them. With Delaware they think they might drive a trade. Breckinridge, on the other hand has only to buy up one man in each of these pivotal States, and three Americans in Tennessee and his fortune is made. The logic of this should be very plain to Douglas men. If they really wish to preserve their organization as a party—to trample down those who have left their camp to follow the banner of secession—if they wish to make their power felt—let them vote for Lincoln, and remove even the remote possibility of the election of Breckinridge by the House, or Lane by the Senate, to the Presidency of the United States.

The Fate of Miss Wheeler.

The fate of Miss Emily Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Wheeler, commander at Cawnpore, before the massacre, seems to have been definitely ascertained. Some months ago, it was roundly asserted that she was still living with the sowar who was said to have carried her off, and that she wished to hide her sorrows and shame alike in oblivion. A native spy, who has been tracing her fate for several months, has learned that she was carried off from Cawnpore by Nizam Ali Khan, Risaldar, a sowar of Rampore. A fellow-trooper thus describes him: "Age 32 or 33 years, a fair complexion, height about 5 feet 7 inches, long nose, dark eyes, wears a beard and small moustache." The statement is, that this fellow was accompanied (from Cawnpore) by his wife and sister; but that, on some quarrel taking place among them all one night, his wife became estranged from him, and that thereupon he went and killed the young lady (Miss Wheeler) in the jungle and cast her body into a dry well. Such, I heard, was the account they gave of him, and that they had also declared that he had perished, soon after, in the battle at Bootwal, in a very miserable manner.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION AT MATTOON.—We have received from a correspondent at Mattoon, the following account of the Douglas demonstration at that place:

MATTOON, Ill., July 21, 1860.—I learned this morning from a pretty reliable source, that the Chicago *Times* was telegraphed that there were twenty to twenty-five thousand people at the Democratic mass meeting at this place yesterday.

The facts in the case are simply these: they had a very good time, but a very small turnout, considering that they advertised that the Great Western Band of Chicago would be here, and many eminent speakers. The band did not come; and the crowd were entertained by a few speakers of our own locality, whom we have heard fifty times. Now for the actual count, which I made, and am willing to stake my reputation on what I assert. I took the count at a convenient point from the Fair Ground, and they numbered in all, men, women and children, 2,726. There were a few scattering ones went out after that, and might possibly number 150 more. In the evening there were 417 torches carried by men and boys. I consider it a fizzle, in view of the number they were expecting. D.

The Chicago *Times* claimed editorially that there were 15,000 people present at this meeting—the facts show that about one-fifth of the number attended.

HENRY COUNTY.—The Republicans of Kewanee had a pleasant time on Thursday, as will be seen by the following letter:

KEWANEE, Ill., July 20, 1860.—The Republicans of Kewanee had a rousing meeting here last night.

Hon. S. B. Gookins, of your city being in town on professional business, kindly consented to address us, and did so in a speech of an hour and a half, of great force, eloquence and power.

R. P. Parish, Esq., of this place, then presented the club a huge maul, with appropriate remarks, which was received by Judge Howe, with a brief speech, in which he referred eloquently to the history and character of Mr. Lincoln. This interesting ceremony was received with enthusiastic cheering by the large crowd in attendance. Judge Gookins is a most effective and able canvasser, and I hope the Republicans of the State will put him in requisition.

The Republicans of Henry are in fine spirits, and will give Honest Abe 1,200 majority next November.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT PEORIA.—The Republicans of Peoria had a grand demonstration on Thursday last. In the afternoon Judge Kellogg led off in a speech which lasted over two hours. His speech was a powerful and convincing one, and received with lively demonstrations of satisfaction. Judge Kellogg was followed by Carl Schurz, who spoke about 20 minutes, in which brief time he thoroughly dissected the Little Giant. In the evening the Wide Awakes and Germans had a torchlight procession, and after marching through many streets, reached the Court House, when two meetings were formed, one in Parmly's Hall, and the other in the Court House Square. The former was addressed by Carl Schurz in German, and the one in the square by Judge Kellogg and S. J. McCullough. The *Transcript* represents the demonstration as every way a gratifying one.

GLORIOUS RALLY AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.—On Tuesday last Cassius M. Clay, whose reception the evening previous we have already noticed, was met at Terre Haute by the largest crowd that ever met him in Indiana. Full FIFTEEN THOUSAND persons were present. During the day, and just before the grand procession formed, a terrific storm came up, but the crowd was not to be dispersed by a tornado. They came together immediately after the storm and completed the day's work by a tremendous procession, and a first rate speech from Mr. Clay. At night the Wide Awakes all turned out, and a crowd nearly as large as during the day heard the eloquent Fred. Hassaurek, in the Court House yard—first in English and then in German, and unsurpassed by any orator of our acquaintance in either language. It was a grand affair, and Terre Haute may justly claim the glory of having the biggest meeting of the campaign in the State.

DR DAILY HISSED DOWN IN A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The morals of the Democracy are mending. On Wednesday night last, after the torchlight procession of the Douglas Democracy at Indianapolis, *Rev. Dr.* Daily, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the IIId District, undertook to address the meeting, but was hissed from the platform and not allowed to speak. Mr. Ryan, the man who introduced him to the audience, announced him as "*the man who was expelled from a vile and corrupt church on account of his politics.*"

THE INDIANAPOLIS DOUGLAS FIZZLE.—A Lady writing from Indianapolis to a friend in this city says: "I came very near forgetting to send you an item of great interest. The Douglas 'ratification' here yesterday was a '*splendid affair*.' All told, on all the roads, about *eight hundred* came into the city. The procession did not extend the length of a *half block*, and the display of fire-works in the evening consisted of the red glare of half a dozen rockets, two Roman candles, with an indefinite number of shooting crackers. Excitement, of course, enormous!"

A BET ACCEPTED.—The publishers of the La Crosse *Union and Democrat* challenged the proprietors of the La Crosse *Republican* to bet office against office, each valued at from $3,000 to $4,000, that Douglas would carry the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, and also $2,500 worth of real estate that Douglas would be the next President. These bets have been promptly accepted by the proprietors of the *Republican*, and they further offer to deposit $500 in cash to go with the printing office.

GREENBURY WRIGHT Esq., of Effingham county has received the Republican nomination for Senator of the 19th. District composed of the counties of Clark, Fayett, Effingham, Jasper Lawrence and Crawford. Of Mr. Wright, the Mattoon *Gazette* gives the following brief history:

Mr. Wright is one of the three original Republicans, who dared in 1854 to get up in Effingham county, in Egypt, and state fare and square, that he was a Republican. He is the man that "bearded the lion in his den" and dared to stump this county and advocate Republican principles when there was but six men of his belief in the county. He is the man that has been hooted at, bullied, threatened with "rotten eggs" &c., because he dared to differ with them in politics. He is the man who has spent more time and money, in speaking, distributing documents &c., than any other man in this part of benighted Egypt. He is the man who challenged the "big gun" of the Democracy, Antony Thornton to discuss the political issues of the day, and received an answer in the negative. He is the man that stumped this county every year since 1854, and during his labors has seen the Republican ranks advance from the "solitary three" to over five hundred voters. He is the man that will stump this district, by precincts, until election, and Green. Wright is the man that will be elected to the Senate on the 6th day of next November.

"DOUGLAS IN MICHIGAN."—ST. JOSEPH, July 19, 1860.—Under the above head, a letter is published in the Chicago *Times* of this date, purporting to come from this place. The writer states that the Locofoco majority in this (Bernan) county next fall will be from 300 to 500, and adds that he "knows of no Democrat in *this part of the county* but who is for Douglas first and last." He omits to speak of the southern part of the county, which is the most thickly settled, and where the Democrats are fighting among themselves. This town, which in 1856 gave 50 Republican majority, at our spring election gave 108 majority, and this fall will give 150, and the county will give 500 majority for "Lincoln," "Hamlin," and "*Our Blair*," the *Times* correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. In regard to the signature to the document noticed, "A Fremonter in 1856," I need only add that the author is the only man in the place who supported Fremont in '56 and who now supports Douglas, while there are over 25 who voted for Buchanan in '56 who now support Lincoln and Hamlin.

We have a meeting to morrow evening to organize a Wide Awake Club. "MUD SILL."

Romantic Marriage in High Life.

On Saturday the matrimonial union of Prince Peter of Arenberg with the Countess Dowager Caroline of Stahremberg, *nee* Countess Kaunitz, was celebrated with great pomp at the cathedral of St. Stephens, Vienna, in the presence of the whole *beau monde* of the Austrian metropolis. The story of this marriage is not an uninteresting one. Prince Peter is no less than seventy years old, and his new consort, the celebrated Count Kaunitz's daughter, is sixty-one. In early youth both loved each other tenderly, and would have got married but for the opposing wish of their respective parents. It is an old, a very old story, this kind of tale, and it is quite unnecessary consequently, to dwell on details in this particular case, as all cases of the sort resemble each other like leaves on the same tree. Suffice it to say that Prince Peter of Arenberg had to lead a daughter of Prince Charles de Talleyrand to the altar, and that the young Countess of Kaunitz was united to a graf, or earl, of Stahremberg. Years flowed on; both the former lovers came to have children of their own; both, probably had cares of their own, and thus their lives rolled on as most human lives do—a mixture of joys and sorrows, pleasures and pains. But, singularly enough, both the husband of Caroline of Kaunitz, and the wife of Peter of Arenberg died at the same time, and accident throwing the two old friends once more together, they courageously resolved to carry out their original intention, and got married. Hence the ceremony of Saturday last in the noble temple of St. Stephens, at Vienna.—*Berlin Correspondence of the Court News.*

SNAKES KILLING CATTLE.—Considerable excitement has been caused at Ogden, near Rochester, by finding several cattle killed near a swamp noted for snakes, principally large black snakes with yellow rings about their necks. The appearance of the cattle denotes that the snakes fasten themselves around the necks of the cattle and strangle them to death.

THE ROBBERY OF WELLS & FARGO'S EXPRESS.

Wonderful Coolness and Suavity of the Robbers.

The San Francisco *Herald* gives the subjoined account of the robbery recently committed by four highwaymen on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, near Chico, in Butte county, California. The sum obtained was $15,000.

The outrage was committed at about nine o'clock in the evening. The night was dark, and as the stage was emerging from a wood, and about to descend into a creek, the bed of which was dry, some person ahead of the coach called on the driver, in a loud voice, to stop. The driver supposed that a team or some other obstruction was in the way, and suddenly reined in his horses. On looking round, somewhat to his astonishment, he discovered two men with double barrelled guns levelled at the passengers on the box seat, and another with a similar weapon covering the four or five persons inside.

The captain of the gang, with a cocked revolver in his hand, stepped up to the driver, and informed him in a clear, cool voice that he must have the money in the treasure box, and then turning to Mr. Bowen, the express messenger, said, "Charley, it will be of no use to resist. Nobody shall be harmed if you don't make any fuss." And, "in the meantime," pursued the robber, "gentlemen will be kind enough to hold up their hands." It is not necessary for us to say that the passengers obeyed, the driver dropped the reins, and each man's fingers pointed instantly to heaven. "Now, then, Charley," said the robber, "I must have your pistol to prevent accidents;" and he proceeded to disarm the expressman, notwithstanding the outraged man's remonstrances. As the robber took the pistol, with a naive affectation of surprise, and an ominous shake of the head, he said, "Why, Charley, the pistol is actually cocked. Don't be foolish, Charley." Thereupon Charley immediately subsided, with the remark that it was very hard that he should be treated in such a manner. "Not at all, Charley," answered the robber; "I am not robbing *you*—you cannot help yourself—but your company advertise that they have a capital stock of $500,000, and $15,000 to divide among the boys would not be missed, Charley, you know." By way of mollifying Charley's feelings, the highwayman politely assured him upon his honor, "as a gentleman," that he was not a murderer, and did not desire to take a dollar from any person then present.

At this time Mr. McDuffee suggested that there existed no absolute necessity for the strange gentleman's friends on the road to persist in holding their guns in so very direct a line with his head, as he had known men under such circumstances suffer from nervous excitement, and, although he could not doubt their peaceful assurances, or the honesty of their intentions, if the triggers chanced to be *very* finely set, an explosion might take place unconsciously. Thereupon the robber bowed politely, and expressed his desire to make the interview as pleasant a one as possible, and directed his men to keep the enemy "well covered." After this, he unhitched the horses, fastened them securely to a fence near by, declining in affectionate language the assistance of the driver, and drew from the stage the box of treasure.

He was about to split open the box with an axe, when he remarked to "Charley" that it would be a pity to spoil the furniture, and asked for the key. Observing some hesitation and grumbling on the part of the messenger, he brought forward a bundle of cord, and expressed the opinion that it would be necessary for him to tie "Charley," as he was talking a great deal too much. "What would you give to know me, (his face was masked,) Charley?" he asked. "Two and a half," was the sullen reply. "Ah, your literality will be the death of you," replied the highwayman, who then very coolly opened the treasure box, filled the pockets of his comrades with the contents, placed "Charley's" pistol in the bed of the coach, fastened the horses again to the stage, expressed the delight he experienced in meeting with gentlemen who were so unexceptionable in their deportment, and bade a graceful adieu. The robbers then left for the woods. During the whole proceedings not an oath was heard, and the captain of the gang did his utmost, says our informant, to soothe the affright of the passengers.

No Quarter—No Compromise.

The New York *Herald* publishes at full length the seven column warlike manifesto of the Executive Committee at Washington of the Douglas faction, addressed to "the Democracy of the United States." The *Herald* thus comments on the pronunciamento:

The policy of the Douglas faction is war to the knife. The Committee emphatically deny that "no compromise whatever is admissible;" that "we desire to ascertain the strength of the National Democracy in every State, North and South, and intend to ascertain it;" that "we have made no proposition for a joint electoral ticket in any State, and we earnestly expect you (the Douglas rank and file,) to reject such propositions indignantly, whenever and wherever made;" and that "if we have any friends in any State, let those friends call a State Convention at once, and nominate a full electoral ticket, pledged to the exclusive support of Douglas and Johnson."

Thus all the friendly offices of Mayor Wood in behalf of a treaty of peace in this State, and the movements of the Breckinridge leaders and organs in Pennsylvania and Virginia looking to the same object, are pronounced by this National Douglas Committee at Washington out of order. There is to be no truce, no compromise, no quarter given to the Breckinridge faction in any State, for any purpose or under any circumstances. The fight of the Douglas faction is not with Lincoln, but with Breckinridge, for the ascendancy in the Democratic party—a fight which, if kept up, will surely put this party in the same grave with the old Whig party.

Upon the programme of this Douglas manifesto it is easy to solve the riddle of this Presidential election. The Breckinridge wing will take away from the Democracy of the North the last hope of carrying a single Northern State. The Douglas Democracy may turn over some of the border slave States to John Bell. But Lincoln will be elected; and where, then, will stand these belligerent advisers of Mr. Douglas? The Southern Democracy will repudiate them, and the Douglas faction will have to prolong the fight, with all the odds against them, or go over into the Republican camp.

Perhaps, however, upon this suicidal policy of no quarter, the belligerent Douglas leaders may be forced into the background before November. The tide is evidently turning against them, as they will discover probably before many days are over.

The Prince of Wales in Washington—The Effect upon his Morals.

The "Military Editor" of the Nashville *Patriot*, has received a letter from Queen Victoria, from which we make the following extract.—The royal lady's solicitude is natural:

As you are aware, my eldest son, the Prince of Wales, is about to visit Canada, my little neck of timber in North America, and while there proposes to drop over into the United States. And now, *mon cher ami*, my object in troubling you with this note is to inquire whether it is true, as stated in the *Times* and *Court Journal*, that you are about to embark for your native land, and if true, to beg that you will keep an eye to the boy while he remains in your country; see that he gets into no mischief, and conducts himself as a gentleman should. He is quite young yet, and may be guilty of youthful indiscretions that I would be ashamed of.—I seriously fear he will contract, while at Washington, a fondness for your national beverage, "Old Robertson;" for Lady Ousley tells me that his Excellency the President, and all the other officials of the Government, are passionately fond of it, and drink it in preference to water. I am told, further, that they have other habits much more disreputable, and are scarcely worthy of the companionship of one who has been taught to regard the decalogue as a sacred instrument. These things lend an unhappy tinge to my spirit, and if it is inconvenient for you, my dear General, to even go one eye upon the boy, I think I shan't permit him to go beyond my own dominions. I naturally don't want his morals made any worse than they are, and from the revelations of the Covode committee (for a copy of which I am much obliged to you) and from what I hear from other sources, I fear it would be almost impossible for him to remain a week in Washington, in daily association with the men in power there, without coming away with somebody's spoons in his carpet bag. The great American philosopher, physician and preacher, Dr. Brownlow, in a recent learned treatise on "The Deleterious Influence of Washingtonian Atmosphere upon the Moral Purity of a true Gentleman," observes that "the most virtuous, upright and honorable individual can scarcely enter the city without feeling an irresistible desire to embark in a larceny." I need not say that I should feel excessively mortified to hear that the Prince had been detected in the act of picking some gentleman's pocket, or crawling through a back window into the Treasury, or anything of that character.

An Original Letter of Shelley.

The following letter of the poet Shelley has never before been published:

"BATH, September 3, 1818.

"My Dear Sir:—I live over again the days of my infancy and youth. What you say goes to my heart, and the epithet which you have chosen to express your sensations accords so exactly with my own, that no other could convey in one word the poetry, the romance and truth which the Alhambra of my imagination at once inspires. It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your wish; but remember, among works none are so hard to translate as poems, for most different in various languages is the genius versification; most difficult, too, the order of poetic inspiration. In lyrical poems there is a wildness, and a rapturous frequency of transition so powerfully calculated to develop the innermost peculiarities of the people whose feelings are poured through this medium that the common phrases fail, and the full nationality of the idiom prevails. For this reason to translate an ode of the South into the tongues of the North is like transplanting the pomegranate and palm-tree of Syria to the orchards of Middlesex.

"Mary's little head is full of human schemes and purposes—but I fear they are bubbles glittering in the sunshine, to break when they have had their hour.

"Believe me ever yours, P. B. SHELLY.

"To J. PEACOCK, 9 Suffolk street strand."

A SOUTHERN STRIKE!—We have been taught to believe, by the apostles of slavery, that such things as strikes, riots, and other unseemingly demonstrations which now and then break the monotony of Northern life, are impossible at the South. The patriarchal institution, we have been assured, where capital owns labor, preserves society from all such catastrophes and maintains unbroken and perpetual peace.

We are surprised, therefore, as well as pained to find that the city of Savannah, in Georgia, is at this moment suffering the dishonor and inconvenience of a vulgar bread riot. The journeymen bakers have struck, and are not only demanding higher wages, but are forcibly preventing others from working who will not join in their demand. At the latest advices, the strike was in full blast.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Walton—Matthews Tragedy.

[From the New York Express.]

The testimony in the case of the Walton-Matthews murders is now all before the jury, and instead of the prolonged inquest having had the effect to unveil the mystery, it only seems to render the whole affair more complicated. The person toward whom suspicion has been pointed is Charles Jeffards, and it must be confessed that, taking the testimony which has been produced on the inquest, the circumstances are strongly against him. So strong are these circumstances, and so closely linked together, that many persons who read the testimony have fully made up their minds that he is the murderer, and many of these persons even now find no difficulty in reconciling the entire testimony, each part with the other. It will be remembered that the murders were committed between twenty-five minutes past and half-past eleven o'clock, on the night of June 30th. The evidence all agreed that the person who fired the pistol was dressed in light colored clothes, such as were found in Charles Jeffards' room at the Union Hotel, in Brooklyn,—that the man had no beard, and that Jeffards strongly resembled the murderer. The conductor of the 4th avenue car testified that the person who came into his car and passed out at the front door looked like Charles Jeffards, and was dressed in light clothes. Mary Ann Davis testified that the man who fired the pistol and ran into the area way of No. 37 was dressed in light clothes, and resembled Jeffards. Then a pistol was found at the same place, by a policeman, and then Charles Jeffards was out that night in the upper part of the city, and did not get to his hotel until about half-past twelve o'clock. Jeffards' known and proven enmity to Walton is shown, all pointing directly to him as the probable murderer. On the other hand, Miss Davis swears that the man who fired the pistol remained in the area about fifteen minutes, which would preclude the possibility of that man being the one who boarded the 4th avenue car, and recognized as resembling Jeffards. Then, again, Mr De Vancene swears positively that when Jeffards came to his house that night he wore black clothes and a Panama hat. Now if the one that fired the pistol wore light colored clothes, and that person was Charles Jeffards, it is evident that he must have changed his clothes between 16th street and Brooklyn. The boats of the South Ferry run every half hour after fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock P. M., so that Jeffards must have been at the ferry house on the New York side at 15 minutes past 12, in order to reach Brooklyn at the hour specified by De Vancene. This would would give him only one half hour to go from the locality of the murder to the ferry, a distance of about three miles, and in the meantime to change his clothes, if it really was he in the light clothes who did the murder, and then remained in the area fifteen minutes. The pistol found near the locality, with two barrels discharged, is sworn to as *not* that of Charles Jeffards. In giving this resume of the testimony, we do not desire to prejudice the case, for the inquest has terminated in the Coroner's jury holding Charles Jeffards for trial for the murders, but it is given to show what sort of technicalities are generally seized upon to create doubts in the minds of jury men.

Law of Street Railroads in Massachusetts.

A case has just been tried in Boston, which appears to involve a general principle, in reference to the rights and privileges of railroad corporations. The case seems to have been instituted as a test suit, to determine the extent of right of cars to the track, to secure the usual rate of speed, against obstructions by other vehicles, &c. The cars in this instance were drawn by horses, and the defendant in the suit for some length of time continued to obstruct the way with his team, after being requested to allow the cars to pass. The main points in the decision are given;

The cars could only move in one precise line; the public, by the grant of the franchise, had granted the right to move in that precise line, and had given all the passengers a right to be carried on that line at the usual rate of speed at which passengers are carried by horses, subject only to occasional necessary impediments. It is not shown that there was any impediment preventing the wagon from turning out; the wagon, therefore, for the time being, was an unnecessary obstruction of the public travel, and therefore unlawful. It is stated in the bill of exceptions, as if the two were upon an equality in this respect, that there was room on either side for either vehicles to turn out; but this is a mere illusion. The wagon could turn out; the car could not. It is said that it is usual for those in charge of heavy and slow teams to drive them with one wheel on the track, and that they can be drawn much more easily there than in any other part of the street. This is no justification. While the track is not in use by the car, perhaps the teamster had a right so to use it. But when required for the cars, which could pass in no other mode, he had no right to consult his own convenience to the great inconvenience of, or the actual injury of the equal rights of another. It is no excuse that the defendant did not get upon the track in the first instance with the intention of creating an obstruction, or that he did not slacken his speed upon the approach of the car. It is a nuisance if for his own benefit he violates the rights of others, and if this consists in the violation of a public right, indictment is the appropriate remedy for its vindication and redress.

The Court further decide that the corporation had a right, and in reference to passengers were bound to move at the rate of speed usual for vehicles for the carriage of passengers, drawn by horses; provided this right could be enjoyed without preventing the loaded team from moving at its usual and proper speed; and both could be done by the team ahead turning off the track, which the car in the rear could not do. It was therefore the duty of the team, in the reasonable use of the public right, to do it. What was the usual and proper rate of speed of the one, was not that of the other. By the defendant it was contended that the right of the Horse Railroad Company to use the highways is subject to the right of the public to use such highways as they have previously done. This position the Court hold to be manifestly unsound. The Legislature having granted a new and peculiar use of the highways, the right of the public to use them as they had done is thereby qualified, and must be adapted to such use. Verdict for the Company, sustaining privileges.

Sudden Death of Mr. William H. Russell.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Mr. William H. Russell, well known in this city and State as the former proprietor of the Russell House, died in this city, at the residence of Lyman Baldwin, Esq., his father in-law, on Tuesday evening, at 12 o'clock. He was attack on Sunday night with an apoplectic fit, by which he was completely prostrated and rendered unconscious. He rallied from this, however, but only to be seized by another, and again by others, coming in quick succession, until death ensued.

Mr. Russell has been placed before the public by the peculiar circumstances of his business affairs, to such an extent as to render a sketch of his late movements not inappropriate. The nature of the malady of which he died will serve to relieve unprejudiced minds of erroneous impressions obtained by reason of his singular operations in the past. When the Russell House, under his supervision, was opened, and placed upon a prosperous basis, an addition was found necessary, and the old wooden wing on Michigan avenue was replaced, by the owner of the property, with a commodious and elegant brick addition. In November of 1857, Mr Russell, having just recovered from an attack of brain fever, and having recently lost an only child, upon whom all his affections centered, and still being in a feeble state of body and mind, went east for the purpose of procuring furniture for this addition.

He first visited New York, stopping at the Astor House, where he remained a few days, and then suddenly disappeared, and for weeks the most diligent search of his friends, and the promise of a large reward for information of his whereabouts, failed to disclose the slightest trace of him. When, at last, all expectation of finding him had nearly fled, information was received that he had taken passage on a steamer sailing from Boston for England. Upon this information his friends renewed their efforts to find him, and the next steamer took out instructions and funds to the correspondents in England of his friends, to be expended in finding him. But the effort was useless, and for months no further trace of him could be obtained. Still hopes were entertained that he would ultimately be found, though his family fully impressed with the idea that insanity was leading him off in his wanderings, were most apprehensive of the result. After a long and almost desperate waiting, a letter was received from him by his wife, in April, 1858, dated at San Francisco, California, announcing his arrival there in shattered health, and a subsequent severe illness from which recovery was yet uncertain. From that time a regular correspondence was kept up with his friends until his return to this city about two months since.

The termination of Mr. Russell's career by a disorder of the brain will be conclusive evidence to his friends that he was not actuated in his mysterious departure from Detroit by unworthy motives. Mr. Russell was thirty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife, who is the fifth daughter of Lyman Baldwin, Esq., of this city.

Passing Notice.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—This admirable addition to our standard household economies will be hailed by all good housewives as a boon long wished fo, but hitherto unattained. Spalding's Prepared Glue is perfectly adapted for those timely repairs to household wares, furniture, crockery, and for fancy work, that is almost daily demanded by the experience of every housekeeper. It is chemically held in solution, will withstand the action of climate and time, retains its full strength, and is put up in a snug convenient bottle, with a brush, all for twenty-five cents. On being applied the chemicals readily evaporate and the glue becomes firm quickly, and adheres with the tenacity of the best cabinet maker's glue. For wood, leather, or other articles where glue is ever used, it is just the thing. We have tried it, and speak by the card. In the country it will be invaluable, and nobody in the city will think of doing without it. If Mr. Spalding desires to become a candidate for the Presidency, and his friends stick like his glue, he will be sure of an election.

ADVICE TO MARRIED WOMEN.—A decent country woman came one market day, and begged to speak with me. She told me with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her and sought the company of of others, and that knowing me to be a wise man I could tell what would cure him. The case was so common, I thought to prescribe for it without losing my reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is simple," said I. "Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman thanked me, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months after she came again, bringing a couple of fine fowls. She told me with great satisfaction that I cured her husband, and begged my acceptance of the fowls in return. I was pleased with the success of my prescription, but declined the fee.

—In announcing the probable loss of another vessel in the Georges Fisheries, the Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* says that is the 5th that has been lost with all their crews, since the first of January. Within some thirty years over thirty vessels and two thousand men have been lost in this hazardous branch of the fishing business.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
ANY QUANTITY OF
STARK MILL BAGS,
At $23.50 per Hundred.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
147 and 149 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
—AT—
COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78 LAKE STREET NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
BADGES.
Badges on Satin, assorted Colors,
With engraved Likeness of Lincoln.
Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen, $6.50 per hundred.
For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON
BADGES.
Badges on Satin, Assorted Colors.
With engraved Likeness of Douglas.
Price, 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen, $5.50 per hundred.
For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Lisse.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $15.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

No. 37 Lake-St. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS, Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
122 LAKE STREET 122

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Ware Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

400 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS,

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVE YOU HEARD
THE CRY!
—OR—
SEEN THE GOODS
That are being Slaughtered at
141 Lake Street?

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT
Stryker & Co.,
WILL RECEIVE
FROM AUCTION
300 Pieces of those Shilling Challis,
200 " " 10 cent Lawns, FAST COLORS,
500 " " 8 " Prints,
100 " " 20 " Duesls,
100 " " 15 " French Prints,
Capes and Mantles at from One to Twenty Dollars.
BEAUTIFUL SILK DRESSES at from $5.00 to
These Goods have been purchased at ruinously low prices and will be sold at less than half their value.
If you want such goods come and get them at
STRYKER & CO'S.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water Street.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72 LAKE STREET

225 - LAKE STREET - 225
Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpasses all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and perfect economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
Wheeler's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator.
Ice Boxes, Water Coolers, Mason's Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Garden Engines, Water Filters, Stone and Willow Ware, generally. JAPANNED WARE, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, Baths, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Japanning done by workmen.
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 LAKE STREET COR. FRANKLIN

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 133 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.
JOHN RANKIN, 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY THE WARM WEATHER.
Van Schaack
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 4 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts, and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47 STATE STREET

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 Randolph Street.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 State Street.

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safes
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES.
Covert's Permutation Bank Locks
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
107 South Water Street.

NEW YORK DYE WORKS.
WM. TERBURY,

Special Notices.
Pimples and Skin Diseases.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS
Something that Never
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plaster.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake St., and by Druggists generally.
Beware of the volcano
DR. CHILTON,
THIS MATCHLESS DYE
JOHN D. PARK, 124
Meyers' Miraculous Vermin
Bourbon Whisky
Those who are Curious
Barry's Tricopherous
Congress Water.
CONGRESS C. W. WATER.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors.
Brandreth's Pills vs. S
"BOKER'S BITTERS"
Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative
RUPTURE
Hard Rubber
PURE AIR AND VENTILATION

SAFETY FILM

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, 1860.

Exchange is closer to-day but there is no change in rates. Since the decline to 1 per cent. large orders have come in from St. Louis and other surrounding cities. Currency is sent here by express with orders to remit exchange to New York for proceeds. We hear no intimations of an immediate return to old rates. The heavy shipments of produce gives employment to the currency, and generally the money market, as a whole, is working comfortably.

Gold 1¼ with few sales. Discounts on thirty days Eastern bills are made at 10 per cent. The bankers have an abundance of means for all the produce paper that offers.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The statement of the Boston banks for the last two weeks compare as follows:

	July 9, 1860.	July 16, 1860.	July 16, 1859.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Annexed is the statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending July 14:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mec. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	1,011,91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS IN FOUR LEADING CITIES.—The following table shows the condition of the banks in the four leading cities:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
N. York, July 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'a, July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orl'ns, July 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, July 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN JUNE.

	June, 1860.	June, 1859.
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo and Corning	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Miami and Xenia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

It appears, that on the twelve roads, the advance in receipts has been about 10 per cent. If we suppose this to continue, (and there can be no doubt from the state of the crops that it will be increased,) the increased receipts on these roads alone will be *two millions of dollars*. If we apply this ratio to the whole country, and we think it will be greater, the amount received by railroads in 1860, will be *eight millions* greater than in 1859. Such an additional income will raise the stock of three-fourths of all the roads in the country.—*Railroad Record.*

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

There was a good demand for exchange, both on the East and New Orleans, to day; the ruling range of the latter is now ⅛@ premium, and as there is but a small supply, most held at the outside rate. There is but little created by produce shipments; the demand, from grocers and others, has been considerable. The supply of Eastern exchange is better; three or four institutions have procured supplies from Chicago, it having at last advices from that point, ruled as low as ⅛@1 per cent. for currency.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 21.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	322	20117	41015	668	350	1068	

	Tallow lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Pot bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1300	[illegible]	[illegible]	12211	146	13850	16

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	B'ly bu.	S'ds lbs.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	14473	76172	6610	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Collingwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	14473	106974	6610	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Under unusually light receipts of Corn to-day, the market opened buoyant, with an active speculative and fair shipping inquiry—No. 1 Corn advancing to 44½c in store. But, as soon as the New York dispatches were received the market became quite flat, and the advance was entirely lost. About 185,000 bushels were sold, at 45c for River Mixed afloat; 44@44½c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 42½c for Rejected Canal afloat; 43½@44½c for No. 1 in store; 42@43½c for No. 2, and 40½@41c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at the inside quotations, without any inquiry either by speculators or shippers. In the Wheat market, the effect of the large crop now being harvested was felt with unusual severity. At the opening a few sales were made at a shade below yesterday's prices, but before the close a decline of 8@11c was experienced on both Winter and Spring grades, and even at that decline there were but few buyers. Almost every single transaction showed a depreciation in the market; and at the close there were more sellers than buyers at the latest quotations. The transactions, as will be seen by referring to the market report, were unusually light at the following range of prices:—No. 1 Red $1.02@1.08; No. 2 Red 96c@$1.04; Rejected Red 85c; No. 1 Spring 95c@$1.00; No. 2 Spring 88c@$1.00; Rejected Spring 85c. The Flour market was quiet and inactive. Oats were in good demand and steady at 26@26½c in store. Rye scarce and in demand at 52c. Barley quiet. Highwines less active but unchanged. Whitefish have declined about 25c; but Trout is firm. Hides dull.

There were more vessels offering to-day, and freights were easier. Two propellers and four sail vessels were engaged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo, and one at 6c for wheat.

THE STORM.—In another column will be found telegraphic dispatches from various places throughout this State, Iowa, and Wisconsin, relative to the heavy storm which visited us yesterday evening. As will be seen, the storm prevailed over a large portion of country, and although some damage has been sustained by the crops, still they are materially uninjured.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CORN THIS WEEK.—The receipts of Corn this week, as published on the bulletin board on 'Change, amount to 497,647 bushels, and the shipment about 920,000 bushels. This will reduce the stock on hand in this city to about 1,500,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of to-day has the following:

The receipts of Produce are light, but with prospects of soon receiving a large new oats crop. A decline in this staple was had, sales being made as low as 30@32c. The stock of old on the market, also, is yet good for this point. The bulk of it sells at 45@55c for mixed to prime white, some a little lower, and a little a trifle higher.

Quite a decline took place in Wheat at the close, though receipts of this staple are likely to be small here for the first of the season, owing to the failure in the country contiguous to this.

INCREASE IN TOWING RATES ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Albany *Statesman* of yesterday understands that the Tow-boat Companies running between New York, Troy and Albany, have advanced the rate of towing on the river, which was to take effect yesterday. The price now charged per boat to New York, is said to be fixed at $30.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—July 19—Receipts 7,729 bags corn, 2,500 bags wheat; 1,100 bags oats. Wheat—Light receipts to-day did not prevent a dull and declining market; sales consisted of bags spring at $1, which is about the top of the market; 184 bags do private; 184 bags extra choice club at $1.12; 150 bags prime dirty fall at $1.09; about 2,800 bags prime and strictly prime fall at $1.14, 1.15@1.16; 295 bags choice red at $1.20, and 143 bags extra choice white at $1.25 per bu. Corn—Again dull and apparently easier for buyers. Sales include 231 bags damaged at 40c; 559 do mixed, in second hand bags, at 43c; 2,000 bags mixed at 44, 45@46c; 500 bags yellow, in poor order, at 45c; 2,600 bags prime and choice yellow at 47@48c; mostly delivered; 2,000 bags mixed white at 48@50c, 625 bags choice white 55@56c, in new gunnies. Flour—There was an enlarged demand, particularly for city, with sales of 500 bags city superfine, in lo's, at $3.65@3.70; 300 bags fancy do $3.75; 1,000 brls city superfine at [illegible], in two equal lots, at $3.25; 200 brls do single extra at $4; 100 brls country and low grade at $4.25, and 40 brls country superfine at $4. Oats—Market dull and lower, with sales of about 550 sacks prime and choice, for city consumption, at 35@36c. Shippers offer 33c for prime new, at 35c for do old. Barley—Declined to 50c for prime spring, with a sale of 263 sacks at this figure, sacks included. Rye—Dull, with sales of 275 sacks at 60c, including sacks. Whisky—steady, with light receipts; sales to-day were at 18c, amounting to 233 brls.

CLEVELAND MARKETS—July 19.—The Board of Trade met this morning and agreed to hold daily meetings for the transaction of business from 10 A. M. This morning no business of consequence was done at the Board, it being merely a preliminary meeting. The receipts of new wheat begin to increase rapidly. [illegible]

the Cleveland & Toledo road brought in 7 cars, and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road 51 cars. The larger proportion of the latter is from the Bellefontaine line. The market to-day is languid, buyers holding off until the influx of new wheat shall reduce the market to its true level. Flour—sales of small lots to local trade at previous rates; good extra red, $5.50; good XX red wheat at 5.62½@5.75, and good to fancy white wheat XX at 5.95@6.50. Wheat—But few sales to-day; the only reports were of one car new red at 1 10 on track, and 2 cars new do at 1.11; late last night 1 car new white sold at 1.18. Corn—Holders ask 48@47c; no sales. Oats—From track holders ask 30c; sales 600 bu Canada oats from store at 32c. Highwines—Sale 85 brls at 18½c.

PROVISIONS AT LOUISVILLE.—The *Courier* of this morning says: The market for provisions has been exceedingly firm and buoyant, and in bacon prices have advanced ½c all around. Mess Pork was firm, and yesterday an advance of 50c was established on lots to fill small orders, but in large lots it could have been purchased at $19. The sales for the week were 312 brls at $19, and 25 brls at $19.50. There has been a good demand for bacon on orders, but owing to the great difficulty experienced in shipping, the sales have been limited. The sales amounted to 145 tcs at 9½c for shoulders, 11½c for rib sides, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12½c for clear sides. There has been a small demand for hams, with sales of 60 tcs at 12½c for plain canvased, and 13c for sugar cured. The market for lard has been firm, and prices have had a tendency upward. The demand has been small and the only sale we heard of was 175 kegs at 13c. We quote tierces at 12c. To-day mess pork was firm, with sales of 120 brls at $19 50; 30 tcs hams, to a dealer, at 12c; 36 casks bacon at former rates; 10 tcs hams at 12½c for plain canvased, and 13c for sugar cured.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—July 20.—To Liverpool 24,000 bu wheat, at 8d in ship's bags; 7,000 bu corn at 7½d, in ship's bags; 50 hhds tallow at 22s 6d; 600 bbls flour at 2s; 1500 light pipe staves on private terms; and by steamer 700 boxes cheese, 250 firkins butter at 50s. To London, 500 bbls flour at 2s 9d; 1000 staves on private terms. To Gloucester, 17,000 bu wheat on private terms. Antwerp, 400 bbls rosin on private terms.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 21.

FREIGHTS—Easier. Props. Mohawk and Acme, and schrs. Onward, Rapid, and Arcturus, corn to Buffalo at 6c; schr T. Y. Avery, corn to Oswego at 9c; schr. Harriet Ross wheat to Buffalo at 6c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 322 brls; shipped, 1,699 bu. Market is very quiet. Sales were:—80 brls choice Spring extra at $5.12½ delivered; 50 brls Red Winter at $5.25 delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 20,117 bu; shipped, 14,472 bu. Winter—Declined 8@11c. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.08 in store; 800 bu do at $1.07 in store; 700 bu do at $1.05 in store; 300 bu do at $1.05 in store; 700 bu No. 2 Red at $1.04 in store; 700 bu do at $1.02 in store; 350 bu No. 2 Red at $1.04 in store; 300 bu do at $1.03 in store; 2,500 bu do at $1.00 in store; 700 bu do at 96c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 85c in store. SPRING—Declined 9@11c. Sales were:—1,700 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.00 in store; 700 bu old No. 1 (for milling) at $1.10 in store; 700 bu do at 95c in store; 700 bu do at 98c in store; 300 bu do at 91c in store; 1,300 bu do at 90c in store; 700 bu do at 88c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 85c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 41,015 bu; shipped, 106,974 bu. Market opened buoyant, but closed dull. Sales were:—5,000 bu River Mixed at 45c afloat; 5,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 44½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 44c afloat; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 44c in store; 5,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 44c in store; 15,000 bu do at 43½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bu do at 43½c in store; 5,000 bu do on p. t.; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 42c in store; 1,500 bu do at 42½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 42c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 41c in store; 500 bu do at 40½c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 668 bu; shipped, 6,610 bu. Market steady, with a good demand. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 26c in store; 500 bu do at 26½c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 350 bu. In good demand and scarce at 52c in store; 47 bags sold on track at 52c.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,068 bu. 25 bags No. 1 by sample at 51c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 146 brls. Market quiet. Sales were:—80 brls to city trade at 18½c; 60 brls do at 18c. Shippers offering 17½c for country wines.

ALCOHOL—16½@37c ♥ gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at 16.50@18.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11@11½c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1,300 lbs. 4 brls good country at 9c.

HIDES—Receipts, 12,211 lbs. Quiet. Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 16@16½c; Dry Salted, 11@12c.

WOOL—Receipts, 13,850 lbs. Market quiet. 600 lbs good ¾ blood at 42½c.

WHITEFISH—Receipts, about 200 pkgs. Whitefish dull and 25c lower. Trout firm. Sales were:—100 pkgs No. 1 Whitefish at $4.25@4.50; 50 pkgs No. 1 Trout at $3.75.

BUTTER—Quiet. 15 firkins good at 9½c; 18 pkgs fair at 9c. Prime Dairy, 10@11c.

EGGS—Very dull with sales at 7c ♥ doz.

POTATOES—In good supply and dull at 25@30c for fair to good. Inferior dull at 20@25c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.60 ♥ doz; Turkeys 8c ♥ lb.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 19th.]

Comparative Statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the week, and since January 1st:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	2,170,444	[illegible]	4,471,63
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trade has not yet opened, nor is it likely to be until the beginning of August. The mass of fancy dry goods have arrived, but are not shown at present except by the importers, as the importers never do this until the trade is ready to buy. If the importation of foreign goods is left entirely to the regular importers, there need be no fear of an overimportation; but if the jobbers have given orders for the importation of goods in any quantity direct to them, there need be fear of the market being overdone to the extent of these orders. The importers soon find this out, and then are the first to lower the prices to the over-supply.

There are numerous parties here from the West, South-west and South, making inquiries, but they are not ready to buy, nor will they, until they have finished their Northern summer tour and are ready to return. The prospects for trade here is better; a few are making their usual in this dull season.

The wool clip is over, and much of it, three four-ths sold at good prices; and the farmers of Ohio, Michigan, and neighboring States have realized a good deal of cash, which will find its way to the Western merchants, so that a better business with the West is anticipated in the fall. The farmers, however, are too busy with their crops of grain to think of much else. The importations have increased to the benefit of the Treasury. The receipts from customs last week were over $1,200,000. The prices of goods in England and France are kept up, owing to the disturbances of the grain, hay and meat markets. The goods ordered for this market and for the fall trade will come out, therefore at a cost higher than they can be replaced at.

The domestic trade continues inactive, but all the staple productions are firm. All cotton fabrics, drills especially, are still to arrive. The trade in prints has not opened for the season, but a good stock has been supplied to the market.

Woolen goods generally, however, are moving, and fancy cassimeres exhibit an active demand.

Whatever may be the expectations of those interested in the dry goods trade, it is clear that there are yet no indications of what the character will be. About the beginning of August we shall be better able to judge. The prospects are good, but it is idle to say, as many we observe are saying, that it will be the best fall trade ever had; it may be large, and it may be profitable depends on the fact yet to be ascertained, whether the supply of goods will exceed the demand, and whether credit be too extended or too freely given or not.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 21.

FLOUR—Dull, heavy and lower. Shippers not disposed to buy very freely. While the home trade refuse to take more than sufficient to supply pressing wants. Sales 9,600 brls at $5.05@5.10 for state; $5.30@5.50 for extra state; $5.05@5.10 for super western; $5.35@5.65 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for extra round hoop Ohio. Closing heavy and declining. Included in sales are 2,200 brls for export at prices within the range. Canadian a tr drooping. Sales 350 brls at $5.35@6.15 for super; $5.35@7.50 for extra. Southern—sales heavy; 1,200 brls at [illegible] for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady with small sales at $3.50@4.20 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Sales 200 brls Brandywine at $3.90.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; 21c asked and 20¾c offered.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, heavy and declining. Sales 7,000 bush winter red western at $1.32; 13,000 bush Milwaukee club at $1.20@1.27; 350 bush white Michigan at $1.42½; 600 bush white Kentucky at $1.46; 500 bush common new southern at $1.32. Rye steady. Sales 20,000 bu at 82. Barley dull and nominal. Corn dull and less firm. Sales 21,000 bush at for unsound, 61½@62 for sound western mixed. Oats in fair demand at 40 for Canadian, 40@42 for state.

HIDES—Remain dull and heavy, and we hear of only small sales to note.

PROVISIONS—Pork very quiet for lots on the spot. Good demand noticed for future delivery at previous prices. Sales 2,250 bbls at $19.37@19.50 for new mess; $15.50 for old mess; $14.37 for new prime; $12.37@13.50 for prime; included in sales are 1500 bbls new mess, buyer's op long August 1st, at $19.75, and 1000 bbls new prime, same time, at $14.75. Beef quiet and steady, with sales of 280 bbls at $4.00@4.25 for prime; $4.75@5.25 for mess; $8.50@10.50 for repacked mess; $11.00@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull nominal and unchanged. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Small sales at $10.00@11.50 for state; $10 @15.12 for western. Cut meats quiet and firm. Sales 300 pkgs at 8½@9¼c for shoulders; 10½@11c for hams; 100 bagged hams were sold on p. t. Lard continues firm. Sales 500 bbls at 12@13½c; 1000 kegs at 13c. Bacon quiet. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 10@16c for state. Cheese unchanged. Sales at 7@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm, with sales of 1000 mats Java at 15½c; 300 bags Maracaibo at 14½c; 500 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar firm at an advance of fully ⅛c for Cuba; 1000 hhds Porto Rico; 2300 bags Bahia at 7@7½c, to go to Philadelphia; and 600 boxes Havana at 7@7¾c.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 21.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market unchanged. Sales 1,200 brls at $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; 5.50@6.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 2,500 bu old white winter Indiana at $1.27; 1,000 bu new white Ohio at 1.20; 3,000 bu new red do at 1.18. Corn dull and heavy and tending downward; sales 15,000 bu early at 58c; no sales in afternoon. Other grains nominal.

WHISKY—Nominal at 19½c.

FREIGHTS—Boats scarce and rates firm, at 40c on flour, 11½c on wheat, 10½c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 20,000 bush wheat, 50,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats.

No returns from Canal Collector's office this evening.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 21.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales at $4.50 for extra state and $7 for favorite double extra city brands.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally the same. Corn closes at about 55½c; no sales. Oats steady, sales 3,500 bu common, at 34c. Rye 60. Barley in limited demand but scarce. Rye and Peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and boats scarce. Flour 26c; wheat 8½c; corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—6,800 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—1060 brls flour, 4000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............July 21.

[illegible]

CLEARED............July 21.

[illegible]

four, 150 pigs lead, 15 tons machinery, 5 tons rags, 100 bags.

Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 20,612 bu corn, 38 bales rags, 110 dry hides, 30 bbls hams, 20 bags butter.

Prop Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn, 50 bbls flour, 50 bbls meal, 300 pigs lead, 300 boxes starch.

Prop Mohawk, Boynton, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Bark Samuel Gates, Beckwith, Buffalo, (and at Grand Haven.)

Schr Amelia, English, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.

Schr Onward, Tracey, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

Schr Rapid, Crane, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr Arcturus, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr [illegible], Waites, Muskegon.

Schr Wild Rover, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.

Schr H. L. Whitman, Phillips, Buffalo, 13,600 bu wheat.

Schr Leroy, O'Connell, Grand River.

Schr E. Travis, Hughes, Manitowoc, 8 sets millstones, 2 tons iron, 4 tons mdse.

Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White River, 1 ton feed.

Schr L. Bates, Cheboygan, Muskegon.

Schr Aurora, Chayuna, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

Schr [illegible], Kenosha, Port Ulao.

Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Beard's Pier.

Scow Laurel, Freeman, Kalamazoo.

Sloop Traveler, Johnson, Port Ulao.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF A TUG BY FIRE.—Tuesday afternoon the small tug Rebel, owned by some parties on Grand Island, was burned in the canal near the foot of York street. She was on her way to this city, when the fire was first discovered in the wood pile on her deck. There were two buckets on board, but in the excitement of the moment one of the crew in dipping water lost one overboard, and the fire gained so fast on them the persons on board ran the tug ashore and jumped off. She was entirely destroyed.—[Buffalo Express.

REPAIRED.—The schooner Dis Vernon has completed her repairs at Campbell & Owen's dry dock, and took her departure last evening for Lake Superior, with a fair wind.—[Detroit Tribune.

Passed Detroit, July 21.

UP—Str Forest Queen; props Eagle, Burlington, Susquehanna, Pioneer, [illegible]; bark D. Morris; brig Lowell, Gladiator; schr J. L. Gross, Iona, W. Case, W. G. Grant, Racer, Industry.

DOWN—Props from city, Mt. Vernon; schrs Challenge, J Weeden, Rugby, Sultan, Charles Mann, Wellington, Circassian, Ethan Allen, Ainswick, S. L. Noble, E. Fletcher.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, July 18, 8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours:

UP—Raleigh, Nor hamber and, H. Sibley.

DOWN—Empire state, Dennis, Minnehaha, Ruby, Mains, Monte Kinne, Velocity, Belle Walbridge, Miami Belle, S. Bond, Seminole, Buckeye.

Lake Ports.

DETROIT, July 20.—Cleared, schr Advance, Doll, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Cleared, schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Chicago.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Arrived, propeller Potomac, Gebhard, Chicago; Acme, Mendota; bark D. Morris; brig Lowell, Gladiator, [illegible]. Cleared, [illegible].

OSWEGO, July 19.—Cleared, schrs Norwegian, Shattuck, Chicago; William Sanderson, Williams, do; Rival, Holling, do; Bermuda, Stowell, do.

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Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

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The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,380
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and any further information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

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Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction. We have, also, a superior lot of

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Of the very best and latest styles. Also,

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Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at

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AGENTS FOR THE

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GRACELAND CEMETERY,

Only Two Miles North of the City Limits.

The following questions respecting this Cemetery are now frequently and very properly propounded to the undersigned, and he deems it expedient to give this form to the answers, for the exact truth of all of which he holds himself personally responsible:

1st.—Where is the Cemetery? Answer:—The entrance is on the Green Bay Road, (newly gravelled and in good order,) about one mile and a half beyond the point where the Lake View Road diverges from it, and more than two miles nearer the city than Chittenden Station.

2nd.—What is the organization? Answer:—An incorporated Company under the Supreme Cemetery Statute of this State, the Directory consisting of Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., E. H. Sheldon, Esq., and D. B. Sawyer. Geo. P. A. Healy, (the Artist,) is Treasurer, and the undersigned is President, giving the enterprise his entire personal attention, with the aid of Wm. Saunders, Esq., Landscape Gardener of Philadelphia, and Mr. S. Nelson, Landscape Gardener of this city, the latter regularly and constantly at work on the grounds.

3rd.—How is the title? None clearer on earth, direct through Justin Butterfield and heirs from Government to the undersigned, who will in all cases give full warrantee deeds, and bind the whole subdivision as recorded to remain forever a Cemetery, and nothing else, thus establishing its permanency beyond all contingency.

4th.—What is the character of the grounds, what the price of lots? Answer:—The natural topography of the land is admitted by all to be peculiarly beautiful, gentle undulations prevailing, with a noble grove of old trees over the entire subdivision. The lowest points where graves will be sunk admit of deep graves, while the height above water level is in most of the subdivision the height above water level from eight to twenty feet. This the Surveyor will determine beyond all question. It is expected the prices of lots will not vary materially, if at all, from the scale adopted in our best Western Cemeteries, being less than half, and in our best Western Cemeteries, that of the prices demanded for lots of like size in Mt. Auburn, Greenwood and Laurel Hill.

5th.—Why have you taken so little pains to bring your Cemetery prominently before the public, it only being published of late? Answer:—The enterprise, in its very commencement the past spring, (though talked of several years ago by one of the Company,) is undertaken on the most solid basis. The improvements have been silently and steadily, but THOROUGHLY, progressing. The evergreens show the care with which they were planted. The greens are broad and well graded. The fence is chaste in pattern and substantially painted. The entrance structures are of stone, roughly dressed, appropriate and permanent. The undertaking is one for ages to come, and the company have no desire to hasten interments. The Cemetery has intrinsic merits, and they are now being discovered and duly appreciated by persons of taste; more we do not ask or desire. "TIME WILL TEST ALL THINGS."

THOS. B. BRYAN.

Office in Bryan Hall, opposite the Court House.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

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200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE, No. 42............Wabash Avenue. Shurb's Iron Building.

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1100 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA, various qualities—very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 HF. CHESTS G. P. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH

Later from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, July 21.—The Pike's Peak Express Company's coach reached here last evening. Our advices by this arrival are as follows:

DENVER CITY, July 15th.—This city was yesterday visited by a severe thunder shower. For one hour rain fell in a perfect sheet, accompanied with hail. The streets were flooded with water, and quite a large amount of goods was damaged by cellars being flooded with water where they were stored. So dense was the falling rain that persons could not see across the streets. The Metropolitan Billiard Saloon was struck by lightning, shattering one corner of the building and stunning several persons, but seriously injuring none.

We have enjoyed fine showers every afternoon for a week, much to the joy of our gardeners.

A large building with a brick front, on Blake street, in process of erection, fell in during the storm, owing to the mines being undermined by the flood.

A shooting affray occurred in West Denver, at Cibala Hall, yesterday afternoon. A mulatto man named Stark, formerly from Omaha, applied to Charles Harrison an insulting epithet, and drew his knife, when Harrison drew his revolver and shot him in three different places. The wounds are not considered fatal, and Stark will probably recover. Harrison is generally justified in shooting him.

The advance division of United States troops from Camp Floyd, on their way to Arizona, under command of Col. Morrison, passed through here this morning. The rear division is expected through to-morrow. All are in excellent health.

There are reported discoveries from the west slope of the range, one hundred miles from the California gulch, of marvellous richness. Lumps are said to have been found the size of a hen's egg. The report needs confirmation.

There is considerable excitement existing here in regard to the United States mail for this place. The letting is considered to be the same as a failure, and a meeting is called to adopt measures for relief. The letting to Bruce & Co. is considered a dodge of the Express Company to retain the mail in their own hands, but whether the conjecture is true, remains to be seen.

At an auction sale of Denver City lots and lots in Parkinson's Addition, yesterday, prices ranged from $4 to $50 per lot. All our lots sold high.

Business is dull. Money tighter, if possible, than ever.

No news of interest from the Arkansas, Blue, Tarryall or Gregory miners.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A duel was fought on Bloody Island, opposite this city, to-day, between Emmet McDonald and Sylvan Cartan. After two shots with rifles at a distance of 150 feet, some compromise was effected. Neither party was injured.

The Democracy are holding a meeting at their headquarters to night to ratify the nominations for Congress, the Legislature, and county officers.

Hassaurek of Cincinnati and Judge Trumbull of Illinois are addressing a Republican meeting at Lucas Market.

Mr. Blair has spoken to his constituents every evening this week. He seems to have energetically opened the canvass.

There were thirteen fatal cases of sun stroke yesterday, including Peter Gallaher, a notorious prize fighter.

News from Boston—Chicago Zouaves.

BOSTON, July 21.—A pleasure boat containing eleven persons was run into by a schooner last night in the harbor drowning two young women, aged 17 and 18 years, and a young man, all Irish. Names not yet ascertained.

Public reception was given to Hon. Anson Burlingame by his constituents in Cambridge, last evening, at which speeches were made by Mr. Burlingame, Gov. Banks, and Hon. John Sargent. There was a large attendance.

The Zouaves arrived here at about 7 o'clock, and were received by the 1st Company of the 2d Battalion. It is raining, which may interfere with the proposed drill on the Common this afternoon.

Douglas Meeting at Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, July 21.—The people rallied en masse here last night to ratify the nominations of Douglas and Johnson. Three immense meetings were held at the same time, which were addressed by Hon. Edward Marshall, of Ky., Hon. Sanford E. Church, and Hon. Francis B. Spinola. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After the meeting the Douglas Club had a grand torch light procession. At least 5,000 people were present.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Vincennes, Ia.

VINCENNES, July 21.—From six to ten thousand people assembled here to-day to hear Cassius M. Clay speak. It was the largest political gathering ever held in this section of the State. Extra trains ran over all railroads. Great enthusiasm was manifested. One delegation was headed by eight yoke of oxen drawing a platform upon which were men splitting rails. Speeches were made by Judge Kitchell and Nathaniel Usher.

A Remarkable Meteor.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A splendid meteor passed over New York and Brooklyn last night. It presented the appearance of two balls of fire, each with a tail, and almost joining each other. The meteor died away in a single dull ball of fire. It was a remarkably brilliant affair, and attracted much attention.

Reverdy Johnson and Senator Benjamin left for California to-day in the steamer North Star.

Drowned while Bathing.

HERMANN, Mo., July 21.—A young man named John Bensing was drowned here last evening while bathing. He was only about 20 feet from shore when he went down for the last time, and his comrades supposed he was diving. The citizens turned out to search for the body, but have not recovered it yet. It is supposed the current has carried it down stream.

Belleverett at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain, the Bell and Everett meeting last night was very large, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Hon. L. D. Campbell, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, Hon. J. H. Thompson, Oscar Moore, John W. Finnell, and resolutions adopted for holding a State Convention at Chillicothe August 18th, to nominate a State ticket.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer Fulton sailed to-day for Southampton and Havre, with 120 passengers and $660,000 in specie. The Fulton will wait off Cape Race on Wednesday, for the latest advices here. She took New Orleans mails of the 17th and telegrams of the 20th.

The steamer Glasgow sailed for Liverpool with 160 passengers and $160,000 in specie.

Accident to the Overland Mail.

VANBUREN, Ark., July 21.—Intelligence has reached here this evening that the Overland Mail Coach coming east from California, met with a serious accident at Mountain Pass, Choctaw Nation. A team ran away, killing one and seriously injuring several others, and completely wrecking the coach. It will be delayed some thirty hours beyond the usual time.

Disastrous Fire.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 21.—A large wooden building, owned by Mr. Hazelton in connection with the Haverhill Loan Fund Association, and occupied by several Irish families, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. A woman and child were burned to death, and two firemen were badly injured by a falling building.

The War Against the Christians in Syria.

BOSTON, July 21.—A letter from Syria to the Boston *Traveler* dated June 21st announces that Zach, the last stronghold of the Christians at Lebanon, had been captured and burned, and that the Christians were flying in all directions. It was rumored that Sidon had also been destroyed, and 2,500 Christians massacred. The defence of Zach was heroic.

More "Harmony."

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—The Democracy of this county held a primary meeting to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention. The election resulted in 49 delegates on the Union electoral ticket being chosen, to 11 straight out delegates. The Douglas men are dissatisfied with the result and will choose a full set of contesting delegates.

Douglas in Wisconsin.

FOND DU LAC, July 21.—The Douglas demonstration here last night was very large and enthusiastic. The torchlight procession was nearly a mile in length. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with people. Speeches were made at the Court House by Messrs. Bragg and Eldridge, of this city, and others.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—At the meeting of the Common Council of this city this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to oppose the scheme to capitalize the indebtedness of the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R., unless the city is put on an equal footing with other creditors for the full amount of the city bonds issued for the benefit of said road.

The Rivers and the Weather.

DUBUQUE, July 21.—River 24 feet; cloudy; temperature 70.

LASALLE, July 21.—River 26 inches on bars and rising; heavy rain yesterday and last night.

BURLINGTON, July 21.—River falling and very low; wind north-west; clear; thermometer 85.

Douglas in Pulaski County.

PULASKI, Ill., July 21.—A Douglas Democratic mass meeting was held at Valley Forge in this county, to-day. It was addressed by Judge Haynie and others. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The number in attendance was about 300.

Democratic Meeting in Piatt.

BEMENT, July 21.—The Democracy of Piatt County had a grand rally here to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A pole 150 feet in length was raised. Speeches were made by N. A. Vupper and Judge Ricketts of Decatur.

LUCKLESS EXPERIMENT WITH FARE-BOXES IN RAILROAD CARS.—The Broadway Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, following the example of several omnibus companies in New York, adopted the expedient, some time since, of fixing boxes in the roofs of the cars into which the passengers were to place their fare. This prevented the half paid drivers from robbing their employers, but resulted in a worse fraud. Some disbursers of spurious coin observed the matter, and placing themselves near the box, would attend upon their fellow passengers, receiving their good half-dimes, and placing in stead their own home-made currency in the box. The drivers being thus found to be "more honest than the public," the boxes have been removed.

—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. John Brougham, three persons well known to the theatrical world, sailed in the Persia for Liverpool on Wednesday.

THE CROPS.

Effect of the Late Storms in the Northwest.

The following special dispatches to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, will be extremely satisfactory to all who have feared that the late storm had greatly injured the grain cut and uncut:

BY TELEGRAPH.

ELGIN, July 21.—Hard storm; wind and rain last night. Wheat not damaged; oats and corn blown down.

GALVA, July 21.—Last night's storm was very severe. Crops blown down, though real damage thought to be but little. Two buildings were struck by lightning. Inmates stunned in both instances.

DIXON, July 21.—Heavy shower here last night. Wheat about three-quarters cut. No damage to grain.

BLACKBERRY, Kane Co., July 21.—Hard thunder storm last night, accompanied by considerable wind. Very little damage done to wheat. Wheat about one fourth cut.

PECATONICA, July 21.—Very little rain here last night. No damage to grain.

ROCKFORD, July 21.—Light rain last night. No damage done to wheat cut or standing; about one-third harvested.

FREEPORT, July 21.—Most all wheat in this vicinity cut. The rain occasioned no damage.

STERLING, July 21.—Heavy storm but crops uninjured, about two thirds cut.

AMBOY, July 21.—Short heavy rains. Wheat nearly all cut; very little secured; not considered much injured by rains.

SANDWICH, July 21.—Showery for last three days. Crops uninjured.

KEWANEE, July 21.—Showers yesterday and last night very heavy, but wheat uninjured.

HENRY, July 21.—Rain occasioned no damage to crops here.

WARREN, July 21.—Some rain last night and this morning, but no damage to crops at all in this section.

MENDOTA, July 21.—Hard showers and high winds last evening. Farmers say loss to crops uncut about one-fourth.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 21.—Last night's rain did no harm. Wheat about one-third cut.

BELOIT, Wis., July 21.—Little rain last night. Crops not damaged.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 21.—Light rain last night. No damage to crops. More than half harvested west of this.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 21.—Severe rain in town; light in the country. Wheat almost entirely cut—no damage.

PAXTON, July 21.—Rained yesterday; rained very hard last night; showery to-day. Muddy and very warm. The wheat, Barley and oats in great danger of being damaged in shocks.

MONMOUTH, July 21.—Heavy showers for day or two past. Cloudy to-day, and indications of more rain. Wheat about half cut here. None injured. Heavy crop.

BELVIDERE, July 21.—Rained finely. Very little wind. No damage to wheat, cut or standing. About one-third of the crop cut. Great call for help.

ROCK ISLAND, July 21.—We had a rainstorm here yesterday, but as far as we can learn is has not damaged the wheat.

DAVENPORT, July 21.—Had heavy rains yesterday and last night. Wheat in this county principally secured. Farmers say no damage done to crops.

PRINCETON, Bureau Co., July 21.—Several heavy showers yesterday and last night. No damage done to wheat in this vicinity reported yet.

GALENA, July 21.—Slight rain here last night. Wheat mostly all standing yet. No damage.

CLINTON, Wis., July 21.—Rain here last night. No wind and no damage done to the crops. More than two-thirds of the wheat crop is still standing, but it is pretty generally out of the way of rust. Harvest will not commence in earnest until about the middle of next week. The yield will be immense and the berry plump and heavy.

WOODSTOCK, July 21.—Little rain at this place last night. No damage to crops. Wheat crop in this county will be very large, all of which is out of the way of rust; small proportion of the crop cut. All other crops look well. Corn and potatoes are suffering somewhat from drought.

LASALLE, July 21.—Heavy rains yesterday and last night. Farmers report wheat not damaged as yet in this vicinity. The crop is about two thirds cut and probably half secured.

GALESBURG, July 21.—Rained here most every day this week; hard wind last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock; no damage to wheat standing or cut that we can learn.

LACON, July 21.—Considerable rain fell last night, accompanied by strong wind, which blew down much wheat in shock, and also blew down the corn to some extent. The wheat is mostly cut.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Heavy rain yesterday and last night. Wheat mostly cut; wheat in shock or standing is uninjured as yet, but if this warm showery weather holds, will sprout in a few days.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 21.—Burlington and vicinity has been visited by moderate storms every evening the past week. Last night for one-half an hour the storm was quite severe, but did not injure the wheat crop.

TISKILWA, Bureau Co., July 21.—Considerable rain for last 24 hours, and fears are entertained of much damage to the wheat crop. Reports are not positive as to the damage.

JOLIET, July 21.—We suffered last night under the most terrific storm of wind and rain which has ever visited our usually quiet portion of the country. Houses were unroofed, barns were torn in pieces, and corn which yesterday morning stood six feet high, this morning is almost even with the ground. Oats and wheat are literally beaten down to the ground.

MORRIS, Grundy Co., July 21.—Several hard rains here and in country around yesterday and last night. Farmers say wheat not materially injured; about one-third uncut.

SHEFFIELD, Bureau Co., July 21.—Considerable rain fallen since yesterday morning and some high wind which blowed off the tops sheaves from the shocks. It is thought there is but little injury done to wheat so far, but a continuance of the present damp hot weather will be injurious. It is raining here now (4:30 p. m.) Thermometer 89. From one-third to one-half of the grain is still uncut.

POLO, Ogle Co., July 21.—The damage to the wheat crops in this vicinity is very little, as it has come off nice and warm and is drying off fast. It is said the benefit corn will receive from the rain will far overbalance the damage to other crops.

PEORIA, July 21.—Wheat all cut here; not damaged as yet, but can be if there is much more rain.

Cost of the Japanese in New York—Municipal Corruption.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Our citizens, or some among them, demur to paying for their Japanese whistle. They think $120,000 too much money for so little fun. Did they expect to get all these nice delights for nothing? Why, the Messrs. Leland, who had explicit and peremptory orders from the Aldermanic Committee to pay no regard whatever to expense, paid $1,100 for the flowers that bloomed on the supper table on the night of the *fete*. Do our citizens expect such luxuries for nothing? The wine bill for that occasion alone amounted to over $20,000. Can ladies expect to stand ancle deep in champagne all the evening without expense? How could the waiters, suckers, and miscellaneous hangers-on of that vast and motley crowd, pass champagne bottles out of the windows, and sell them at twenty-five and fifty cents each, unless the city paid cost price for them? The bill for the Japanese Ball alone was over $55,000. We warned the public in advance that the visit of the Japanese would cost over $100,000. But the warning only increased the general eagerness to have them at all hazards and regardless of expense. And now that pay day comes round, there is a general outcry because hotel-keepers, hackmen, and every body else decline to work for nothing.

There were about seventy of the Japs, and they stayed thirteen days. Ten dollars a day for each would seem to be a large allowance, considering that two thirds of them were servants; but this would not amount to a *third* of the hotel bill alone. But it must be remembered that the Aldermanic Committee—ten or fifteen in number—had suits of rooms there, also—that they and their friends lived at the Metropolitan during the visit—and that champagne, brandy and liquors of all kinds were freely disbursed to the multitudinous and thirsty host of their friends and admirers. Consider, too, that each of these official personages seized the opportunity to "dress up at the public expense, for the public appearance he was expected to make. Do our readers remember the very yellow kids, which seem to have been adopted as a uniform by the members of the Common Council on occasion of the parade? We have been informed on pretty good authority that each member of the Committee ordered seven dozen gloves for that occasion, making a special agreement that they should be exchanged for ladies' gloves afterwards if desired. Gloves are expensive.

Our people have no business to grumble at the expense of this Japanese tom foolery, or to object to paying the bill. They knew in advance that the amusement would be expensive, but they would have it.

We are assured by a gentleman of New York City that the proprietors of one of the leading hotels of that city offered a bonus of $10,000 for the privilege of entertaining the Japanese Embassy during their stay in the city. The offer was declined, and our informant was uncharitable enough to presume it was for the reason that a better bid was made by other parties. Great city—honest officials!—[EDS. P. & T.]

Details by the Teutonia.

The news by the Teutonia is no later than had been previously received, but she brings London journals to the day of sailing, in which we find additional details of interest.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

[From the Paris Debats.]

The Italian journals confirm another piece of news which was considered doubtful—namely, the presence of Mazzini at Palermo. But no great importance can be attached to that fact, now that the schism between Garibaldi and Prince De Torrearsa no longer exists. Garibaldi has decidedly convoked the electors for the 18th inst., to vote on the question of annexation to Piedmont. Universal suffrage is to decide the question. No Parliament will be convoked, as was at first believed and stated, by persons little acquainted with present usages. Garibaldi is in a hurry. As for his designs, universal suffrage, which judges promptly, deciding by yes or no, and wastes no time in hearing the endless harangues of rival speakers, is undoubtedly far better than a Parliament in which all parties might openly propose and advocate their own solutions, and in which it would be necessary to spend weeks and months in listening to the expression of hopes and regrets. When a decisive act is being prepared in Sicily, the Turin Chamber of Deputies openly manifests its repugnance to any alliance with Naples. In the sitting of the 29th ult., it heard with unmistakable favor two of its members, natives of Southern Italy, M. Mancini and M. Poerio, declare that their experience allowed them to place but little faith in the concessions of Naples, and who certainly have better reasons than others for denouncing these Governments in no measured terms. "What?" exclaimed M. Mancini, "King Francis II. now implores Piedmont to form an alliance, and not a month ago M. Carafa accused Count Cavour of being in league with a pirate and filibuster!" M. Mancini abjured the Sardinian Cabinet to declare that it would repulse the overtures of the Neapolitan Cabinet; and to do so in terms as outspoken as diplomatic usages permit.

THE MASSACRE IN SYRIA.

Advices from Beyrout to the 21st ult. state that the Druses, reinforced by hordes of plundering Kurds and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Sahli, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burnt down, and 1,000 Christians were murdered.

Dheir el Kamar, in consequence of the inhabitants having been unarmed, was plundered and deserted.

Other acts of incendiarism, pillage and murder had been perpetrated by the "anti" Lebanons. It was said that the children at the school Malahria had been killed, notwithstanding they were under the protection of the French flag, and that the French consul had sent to withdraw the children from the Catholic college.

The Turkish military reinforcements had not arrived at Beyrout.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, has reached a depth of 2,518 feet. The auger is now passing through a hard, grayish sandstone.

—The Ottawa lumberers propose to man a hundred canoes, each crew in uniform, and banners flying at the sterns, to welcome the Prince of Wales; and thus escorted, they will convey him the length of Lake Duchesne and back again.

—Great hosts of locusts have made their appearance in Hungary, and parts of estates belonging to Baron Sina have already been ravaged by the voracious insects.

—The London *Star* has learnt by telegraph that Mr. Homestead's bill has been vetoed by the President. And yet the knowledge of the London *Star* in relation to American matters and manners is not in a more nebulous state than that of English papers generally.

—A monument to the memory of the maid of Orleans, after the design of the Princess Marie of Orleans, is to be erected by order of the French Emperor near the old bridge of Compeigne, where Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the English on the 23d of May, 1430.

—The Buffalo *Republic* says:

We lately picked up the following memorandum, which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet talma, an exquisite honiton collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress, with exaggerated flounces:

"I must git a vail, sarchnet, glavs, broun hose, laise, shymmysett, & knlone."

FEMALE EDUCATION.—It is related of the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke, that one of the subjects which he appeared to take great delight in ridiculing, was the modern system of female education; and he often told with great glee, in illustration of his argument, an anecdote of a plain Virginia planter, who "unwittingly married a young lady fresh from boarding school, and was surprised at dinner that a round of corned beef had been roasted by order of his bride."

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—All the California papers speak of the wheat harvest gathered in June in that State is very promising, and likely to afford a large surplus for shipment. Indeed, it is estimated that the shipments of the old crop in May and June from San Francisco, will foot up 200,000 bags. California wheat is competing in Liverpool with the products of Illinois and other great wheat States at the West. Sending flour from here to the Pacific after this will verify the old saying about coals to Newcastle. On the 15th of June there were three ships loading at San Francisco with wheat for Australia.

COMICAL ACCIDENT.—The following paragraph has been handed us by an eye-witness of the proceedings of the Douglasites on Saturday night. We give it as it was given us:

During the procession last Saturday night, owing to the indiscretion of one of the marshals, a portion of the torches were extinguished. The marshal in question yelled out, "Pat your torch is bustin'; throw it away." Instantly one hundred and forty torches fell to the ground, for each and every man rejoicing in the popular cognomen of Pat, considered himself personally appealed to.—[*Wisconsin State Journal*.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with want of attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS.

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

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For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

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SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages, At little Expense, Little or no change of Diet, No Inconvenience

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Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in

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URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.

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Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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300 Hf Chests TEA, assorted qualities, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[From the State Journal, July 19.]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

BLOOMINGTON, July 3, 1860.

SIR:—Observing that the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Bloomington, refused to ratify the recommendation of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I desire to say that I cannot consider myself the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois, while so large and respectable a portion of the State make objection thereto.

Yours respectfully, VITAL JARROT.

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

The delegates chosen to nominate State officers at the Republican State Convention, held at Decatur on the 9th of May last, are requested to re-assemble in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday the eighth day of August, to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of the Hon. Francis A. Hoffman.

N. B. JUDD, Chairman, DAVID DAVIS, S. W. WALDRON, CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, JOHN H. STOWELL, WM. A. GRIMSHAW, J. G. PENNEY, M. H. CASSELL, STEPHEN PECK, A. J. C. BEAUMONT, GUSTAVUS KOERNER, WILLARD C. FLAGG, GEO. H. [illegible], JOHN T. JONES, CALVIN TRUESDALE,

Republican State Central Committee.

HORACE WHITE, Secretary.

Dated at Springfield, July 18, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Greenville	Friday, July 20th.
Paris	Wednesday, July 25th.
Lebanon	Thursday, July 26th.
Bloomington	Friday, July 27th.
Clinton	Monday, July 30th.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31st.
Danville	Wednesday, August 1st.
Paris	Thursday, August 2d.
Sullivan	Friday, August 3d.
Shelbyville	Saturday, August 4th.
Pana	Monday, August 6th.
Hillsboro	Tuesday, August 7th.
Jerseyville	Wednesday, August 8th.
Vandalia	Thursday, August 9th.
Greenville	Friday, August 10th.
Vermont	Friday, August 17th.
Lewistown	Saturday, August 18th.
Knoxville	Monday, August 20th.
[illegible]	Tuesday, August 21st.
Galesburg	Wednesday, August 22d.
Monmouth	[illegible]

Carl Schurz's Appointments.

Carl Schurz, Esq., the distinguished orator of Wisconsin, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, (and possibly also in English,) at the following times and places:

Quincy	Tuesday, July 17th.
Peoria	Thursday, July 19th.
Pekin	Friday, July 20th.
Havana	Saturday, July 21st.
Beardstown	Monday, July 23d.
Springfield	Tuesday, July 24th.
Alton	Wednesday, July 25th.
Marine	Thursday, July 26th.
Belleville	Friday, July 27th.

Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

Judge Hassaureck's Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, Republican elector at large of Ohio, will address his fellow-citizens in Illinois, in the German language, at the following times and places:

Carlinville	Monday, July 23d.
Jacksonville	Tuesday, July 24th.
Arenzville	Wednesday, July 25th.
Petersburg	Friday, July 27th.
Springfield	Saturday, July 28th.
Decatur	Monday, July 30th.
Galena	Tuesday, July 31st.

Other Appointments.

Appointments for the Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, for the Republican electors and members of Congress will be made in a few days.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

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The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages, from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for freight of every description, from this city, to be forwarded by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose well-known experience, capital, and resources for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight which may be consigned to him through his agent in this city with great dispatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address W. H. WAGNER, Agent, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

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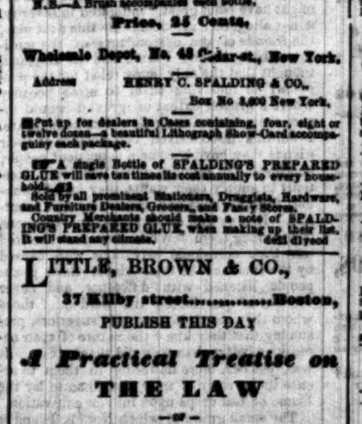
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. On and after SUNDAY, April 29th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot as follows: [timetable illegible] ☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAIN. Trains leave Chicago 6.35 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.; 12.10 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. Returning will leave—Woodlawn, 4.55 a.m.; Hyde Park, 7.00; Oakland, 7.04; Fairview, 7.09; Car Works, 7.11. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 9.15 a.m. Sundays excepted—6.00 p.m., Sundays excepted....Night Express leaves 11.30 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 6.00 a.m. Sundays excepted.—Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.15 a.m. Sundays excepted. C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt. Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, 360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily; Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted. [illegible] ☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. [illegible] The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. FREIGHTS. [illegible] H. J. LOMBAERT, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.; THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: [illegible timetable]

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via—Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two daily trains leave, viz: 9.45 a.m.—Day Express. 5.00 p.m.—For Rockford and Janesville. 11.30 p.m.—Night Express. Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c. ☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows: [illegible timetable] ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. W. H. PORTER. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible timetable] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt. April 30th, 1860.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains leave Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.00 a.m. and arrives 6.15 p.m. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11.30 p.m., Saturdays excepted. [illegible] JNO. F. TRACY, Supt.

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[illegible]

Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

[From the State Journal, July 19.]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

ILLINOISTOWN, July 3, 1860.

SIR:—Observing that the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Bloomington, refused to ratify the recommendation of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I desire to say that I cannot consider myself the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois, while so large and respectable a portion of the State make objection thereto.

Yours respectfully, VITAL JARROT.

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

[duplicate of the call printed above]

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places: [list partly cut off]

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit: [list partly cut off]

Carl Schurz's Appointments.

Carl Schurz, Esq., the distinguished orator of Wisconsin, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, (and possibly also in English,) at the following times and places: [list partly cut off]

Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

Judge Hassaureck's Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, Republican elector at large of Ohio, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, at the following times and places: [list partly cut off]

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places: [list partly cut off]

Other Appointments.

Appointments for the Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, for the Republican electors and members of Congress will be made in a few days.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Archbishop Hughes and Erastus Brooks have been flirting desperately ever since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, in the opinion of some people they would make an "excellent match." The Irish Catholics of Baltimore have pretty much yielded to the wooings of the Plug Uglies of that city, and the twain will shortly become one flesh. Similar nuptials are taking place in Louisville and New Orleans, where but yesterday, as it were, the one faction shot the other down like wild animals at the polls. In Illinois the Rump of the Know Nothings is shortly to be led to the altar by what is left of the Hibernian Democracy. Politics makes strange bedfellows. From present appearances, there will be no *bona fide* Bell-Everett ticket in the North, and no Douglas ticket in the South, outside of Missouri.

A Good Riddance.

A small and unsightly hebdomedal, called the *Standard*, which has been published at Hennepin some six months, and whose politics have been denominated "scattering" by the citizens of Putnam county, has been bought up by the Douglasites at considerably more than cost. The editor of the *Standard* proposed to the Republicans of Putnam county some time ago to make it a Republican paper, but they not liking the "cut of his jib," gave him little encouragement. He has now done the next best thing in the line of his merchandise—sold out to the other side. A letter from the Secretary of the Hennepin Republican Club says that the change is "gratifying to all parties in Putnam county." The Douglasites in Putnam certainly need an organ. The vote of the county two years ago stood: Republican, [illegible]; Douglas, 298; Buchanan, 99.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE CENTRE.

Carl Schurz and Judge Kellogg at Peoria

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

PEORIA, Jul. 20.

Yesterday we witnessed the grandest political demonstration that ever transpired in this city. Notwithstanding the excessive hot weather and the rain of the previous night, which had rendered the roads leading to town from the country almost impassable, there were many people from the neighboring towns in attendance, who by their numbers swelled the crowd, and by the good feeling which inspired their hearts, added encouragement to those well grounded hopes of regeneration Peoria county entertained here by our Republican friends. The people of this city, usually apathetic on such occasions, turned out in unusual numbers, and by the time the speaking commenced (which took place from a stand in the rear side of the Court House,) several thousand people had gathered to listen to the political truths as they were to be uttered by Wm. Kellogg and Carl Schurz, the speakers announced for the occasion. There, in the sweltering heat, the multitude, rather increasing than diminishing in size, remained for three hours, hanging, as it were, upon the lips of the speakers. The sentiments expressed were frequently hailed with rapturous stentorian applause.

Judge Kellogg's speech was marked by strength, power and earnestness which will fail to carry conviction to the understanding of sensible men. He cast out with volcanic force, absolutely overwhelming the vain and weak refuge of lies, into which the embodiments of Squatterism and Douglasism are endeavoring to beguile the people by their understandings and corrupting their [illegible]. It is a long time since we heard a better conceived or more effective speech. Judge Kellogg produced an argument, of which the method, strength and the irresistible conclusions, no statesman in the land need be ashamed.

Judge Kellogg was followed by Carl Schurz in a short speech, fitted or twenty minutes length, marked by all the peculiarities of the oratory of that gentleman has been stated. It was as close, sententious and powerful as any of those models of eloquence in the history of Thucydides. He addressed himself especially to Douglas, and devoted